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THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
1909.				
13th Mar.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6325	.....	...
10th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
17th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st May	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
15th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th June	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6523
26th "	CORSNA	6610	.....	...
	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	774	362	636	393	696
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	538
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	573	*1135	570	*930	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Suez, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 6	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LHASA	2,191	Mon 15th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 18th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 19th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains;	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	15th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNEUBURG	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,688	B. Cobol	25th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain;	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergoglian	25th Mar. 1909,

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REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909,
CIRCASSIA	8716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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CAPITAL CALLED UP..... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
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Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera Eliya.
Bombay.	Futteghr.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 8	52 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	68 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	62 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, INSTRUCTOR, for the Motor Mechanics Section, capable of taking charge of classes in the construction, repairs, and driving of Motor Cars. Knowledge of vulcanising essential. State lowest Salary required.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

9th March, 1909.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (B.T.), to pass the Resolutions, which have already been circulated amongst Shareholders.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1909, at 3 P.M. (B.T.), to pass the Resolutions which have already been circulated amongst Shareholders.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1909.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1909, at 2-30 P.M. (B. T.), to pass the Resolutions, which have already been circulated amongst Shareholders.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

By the Order of the Board,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT FALKLAND ROAD, SCHEME III.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE KHETWADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD D.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 431 Square yards or thereabouts) are as follows :—

On or towards the North Khetwadi Back Road and Falkland Road; on or towards the East Falkland Road; on or towards the South Sandhurst Road; and on or towards the West Khetwadi 2nd Lane.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (No. 3571) of the area comprised the ein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Dated this 15th day of February 1909.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.

New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 2ND 3RD MARCH, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
ON
HOLLAND
will be given by
MR. E. GRAHAM ROE
in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL, (Wodehouse Road),
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

MR. W. L. WELDON will preside.

ADMISSION 4 ANNAS.
Ladies invited.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will give a
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
From 10—11-30,
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH,
as this is a
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT

And the proceeds to be given to a very deserving institution.

The prices of seats will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Velvet Box to seat four	12	0
A Seat in the Velvet Box	4	0
Velvet Sofa to seat three	10	0
Velvet Chairs	4	0
First class Arm Chairs	2	0
Second class Chairs	1	0
Third class Benches	0	8

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Amongst which will be
A SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM (Very Amusing).
A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND (Very interesting Sceneries.)
RED SKINS' RING (Dramatic.)
By General request
The BRIGANDS in CALABRIA and many others.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING,
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

The EXHIBITION will be OPEN for PURDA LADIES and CHILDREN only on WEDNESDAY, the 10th from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can take them on the first sign of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose will be sufficient. Those who use them recommend them, hence the [illegible]
Of all Chemists and Stores, or sent free by [illegible]
MARTIN'S PILL DEPOT, BRISTOL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Mariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street;

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, age 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Continuous expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 4, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee,' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inclosed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. B. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Whasher and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, for 6 months, 4 FURNISHED ROOMS in VICTORIA HALL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Stove, Servants Quarters, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply box No. 1215 care of "Bombay Gazette."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT TYPIST for one month. One with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Cox's Building, Hornby Road.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Bicord, Rostan, Albert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, ulcerated throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., so the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in the restoring of the vigour of the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers are required, and observe the Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

"APENTA
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.
GOLD MEDAL
BEST DISTINCTION
AT THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION
Honourably won by
Pearse & Co.'s
Coffees
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER
PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.
TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by the highly scientific preparation. Braving up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, sores, ulcerated legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Book Department, Vetarzo Remedies Co., [illegible]

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Doctor, holding qualifications of an English University, for the Post of Senior Surgeon, at Jaya Arogya Hospital. Preference will be given to one who has done a large amount of operative work in a hospital. Free quarters allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and salary required, to

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
to H. H. THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA,
GWALIOR.

WANTED.

A WEAVING MASTER for the Weaving Mills in Punjab. Apply with testimonials stating terms and experience to —

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WANTED
FOR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY SCHOOL, AT BHUSAWAL.

1. A SCHOOL-MASTER, on a fixed salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.
2. HEAD-MISTRESS, for Standards IV. and V, on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to 60 per mensem.
3. TEACHER, for Standard III., on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem.
4. KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.
5. MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with annual bonuses from Government Grant-in-aid. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, etc.

THE SECRETARY,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED.

FOR Narayanganj, a fully qualified EUROPEAN DOCTOR. Terms for one year on probation Rs. 500 per mensem and free bungalow. Outside practice allowed. Required to take up duties on 1st May, 1909. Application to reach by 31st March, to be sent to

B. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
European Doctor's Fund,
Narayanganj, E. B. & A.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,000, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription.	Rate.	Discount.	Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20	0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11	0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6	0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2	8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30	0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16	0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8	8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3	0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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Government of Maharashtra
financial assistance
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—Captain F W Gray of steamer Lackawana, reports that the vessel stranded on Deana Shoal at the entrance to the Dardanelles during the voyage. The matter was reported to Lloyd's agent at Gispolles. The Captain of the steamer Saifi, reports that his vessel stranded on a reef in the Red Sea, the matter being brought to the notice of H. B. M's Consul at Jeddah. The circumstances attending the stranding of these vessels is being required into by the Port authorities in Bombay.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H Findlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Liverpool, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Lackawana, 2,468 tons, Captain F W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kustendji, with 4,729 tons of kerosine oil in bulk.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J J Crosthwaite, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Saifi 551 tons, Captain H. Sheppard, arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 550 pilgrims on board.

THE Bombay and Persia, S. N. Co.'s steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Moloney, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain C. Sommerfelt, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain T, Siqualand, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lunga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Wright, Mr. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. Curtis Capt. and Mrs. Beyts. General Aikiner, Mr. and Mrs.' Murison Gardner, Mrs. Platell and child, Miss. R. Litzman and 12 others.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,799 tons, Captain A Kinkens, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE BIS N Co's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons Captain A E Tipper, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. F. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 10.

Aynthia.....694Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Annie.....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...21-3 P & O Co
Baroentadr .....2284 Parkis .....W & A Graham & Co
Dunbarmoor ...2331 .....The Captain
Goalpara ..1399Elliot .....M M & Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Naseri 911LeMierre .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831Siqualand .....F F Campbell & Co
Haverstoe.....2467 Foley.....T Morrison & Co
Haidari.....1563DeLorne .....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....334tRoss .....M M & Co
Invercek.....3203Smith .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....505 Manley .....M M & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry..... M Mackenzie & Co
Lindenfall .....2505 Tullock.....T Morrison & Co
Lackawana .....2468Gray.....Standard Oil Co
Nailung.....2362Thomson.....T Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird.....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptic...2434 Taylor.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singa.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward.....Bombay
Strathavon.....2830Mackay .....W & A Graham
Satara.....3409Hagill .....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842Crerar .....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly .....W & A G & Co
Springburg...3173Crosthwaite .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2792	Picking.	Hull via Karachi	13-3	F M & Co
C & B Sutton Hall	2370	...Hannaford	....Marmogoa	12-3	K N & Co
F City of Manchester	3563	Findlay...	Karachi	.....	20-3 K Nixon & Co
G Hoseinee	993	Jourdan	Persian Gulf	16-3	B & P S N Co
H Nerbudda...	1961	Cross ..	Moulmein ...	12-3	M M & Co
M Salsette.....	2362	Lewellen	Aden	20-3	P & O Co
O Monsoori...	1735	Hannah...	Genoa	16-3	B & P S N Co
P Naderi...	1169	Gray ..	Aden ...	11-3	B & P S N Co
Q Wakamiya Maru...	3437	Yamawake	...	...	Kobe 13-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Masilla	3250	Thompson	.....	Liverpool	.....15-3 W & A G & Co
4 Tokio ...	2431	Tarn	.....	Hull ..12-3	....F Muir & Co
5 Ehrenfels	2799	Akinkens	Karachi	13-3	W & A G & Co
7 Bohemia	3305	Dabovcica ..	Trieste	16-3	A L S N Co
8 Alberta	Treves...	2147	Crocco	Genoa	13-3 W & A G & Co
9 Devanha..	4785	Hayward ...	Shanghai	17-3	P & O Co
10 & 11 Quirimba	4944	Caney	Rangoon	12-3	M M & Co
12 Egypt...	4178	Summers...	London ...	13-3	P & O Co
14 Linga.....	3510	Cuthbush ..	Karachi	12-3	...M M & Co
15 D Baldinno...	2684	Maganzini.....	Genoa ..	15-3 ...	Florio & R S N Co
16 Mozaffari	1387	Moloney,	Zanzibar	11-3	B & P S N Co H W P D
Sabarmati...	524	Mahomed	...Repairing...	Bo S N Co Ld	
Saravati	...443	Cassum...	Mangalore	12-3	Bo S N Co Ld M W D D
Ischia...	2481	Belsito ..	Hongkong	17-3	F R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Saifi s	Shephard.....	Jeddah, Feb. 24
10	Lackawana s.....	Gray	Kustendji, Feb. 15
	City of Manchester	Findlay	Liverpool, &c
	Linga s.....	Cuthbush	Karachi, Mar. 8
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta, Feb. 27

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Umgeni s	Rivers	Hull, &c
	Shah Nawaz s	Mitchell	Karachi
	Hydra s	Sequeland ...	Tuticorin
	Clan Urquhar s...	Sommerfelt...	Hull, &c
	Warora s.....	Tipper	Rangoon &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ehrenfels Kinkens for Hamburg.
" Mozaffari Moloney for Zanzibar &c.
" Dwarka Cole for Persian Gulf.

The steamer City of Manchester entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer President arived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—65 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 13 bales wool, A H Mowjie and Co; 41 bales wool, D Ramkoover ; 186 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 2,080 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 37 bales wool, M Oomersee; 90 bales wool, J Kuna; 120 bales wool, D Nagjie.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales Indian piecegoods, Ardeshir and Co; 3 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 15 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn; 66 cwts fishmwas, R Dhanjie and Co; 180 cwts dryginger, J Rawji; 2 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 20 bales skins, R Moloobhai ; 10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins H A Oomer; 32 cwts beeswax, E Sultanalley; 985 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—7,353 cwts cottonseed, T Mamraj; 4,600 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dryfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 3,900 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dryfus and Co.

Clan Urquhart s—2,560 cwts cottonseed, T Mamraj; 50 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Rinaldo s—240 cwts Nux Vomica, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—1 bundle carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 6 bundles moong mats, 1 case brassware, Framroz N Bhumgara.

Massilia s—75 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Tokio s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—65 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Alberto Treves s—110 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,183 cwts castorseed, 442 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 525 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Albert Treves s—480 bales cotton, waste, C Baggiano and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams. W Bechar ; 8,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, 760 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Monsoori s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Dco Balduino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Bolduino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARSELONA.

Massilia s—275 bales cotton A Moritz and Co,

FOR LEGHORN.

Dco Balduino s—3,000 cuts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—5 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1,200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 800 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—800 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales twist, W Wolf Sons and Co ; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 450 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

Devanha s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 144 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamya Maru s—72 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	8	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	7	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	7
Total.....	*37	28	114
This day last year.....	37	30	127

* Includes one imported case from Ahmedabad

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	3

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 10th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	14	60	10
B	126	198	51
C	63	76	14
D	36	33	3
E	131	85	8
F	41	2	0
G	53	0	0
Total to date...	464	454	86
Total rats killed.....	.....	.....	918

THE present lineal decendant of Confucius in China is Duke Yen Shang, and, as it is the custom on the accession of a new Emperor of China to bestow a memorial tablet from the Throne on the Confucian temple at Chu Fou, Shantung, the birthplace of the great sage, the Duke is going to Pekin to receive the tablet.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. G. B. Wake, of Mercara. Coorg, only son of the late Colonel E. B. Wake, 21st Hussars, and Miss Violet Alice, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. Froom and Mrs. Henry Froom. Vernon House, Isleworth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADIA—March 10, at New Bunnce, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. Ness N. Wadia, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'HARA—March 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of Colonel W. O'Hara, I.M.S., of a daughter.

SHAW—March 6, at Palms, New Town, Madras, the wife of C. Shaw, Reserve Inspector of Police, Guntur, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWREY—WYNNE COLE—March 3, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. J. J. D. Borlase, L.L.D., Ernest William Cantley Bowrey, eldest son of the late William Bowrey, Stamford Hill, London, N., to Catherine Cunningham, only daughter of Owen Wynne Cole, Esq., and Mrs. Wynne Cole, Madras, and granddaughter of the later Major-General Wynne Cole, formerly of the 1st Madras Pioneers.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-26m., 1 53a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-32a.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Illustrated lecture on "Holland" by Mr. F. Graham Roe at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at 9-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim :—"Do unto the other fellow the way he'd like to do unto you, and do it fust."—DAVID HARUM.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m. ; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 12.—P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of the 26th February, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2-29a. Low water, 8-0m., 8-0a.

Saturday, March 13.—Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31a.

Sunday, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground, Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-52m., 4-7a. Low water, 9-5m., 9-16a.

Monday, March 15.—Mr. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a.

Tuesday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mill Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Articled Clerks' Examination, High Court, B. V. R., Inspection of the Battalion by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 4-14m., 7-0a., Low water, 11-30m.

Wednesday, March 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Meeting for a memorial of the late Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt., at Graham's Building, 5-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Bombay Safe Deposit Company, Home Street, 2-30 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, 42, Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. Industrial Development Scheme of India, meeting in the Town Hall, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 6-23m., 8-31a. Low water, 1-36m., 1-5a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 638 of whom 448 were males and 190 females.

H. H. THE NIZAM.—The two special trains which were kept in readiness at the Victoria Terminus yesterday to convey His Highness the Nizam to his territory, were withdrawn in the afternoon. The Nizam has indefinitely postponed his departure from Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, per extra s. s. "Mozaffari," will be clored at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day, the 11th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Dakamiya Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow the 12th instant. Parcel mail for Japan eloses at 8 a. m. at the new G. P. O. on the same day.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire was discovered in the reeling department of the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpogly, on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock and the fire engines from Chinchpogly and Byculla were soon on the spot. The Chichpoogly fire engine could not work and the Byculla steamers extingnished the fire in about ten minutes' time. Shortly after this, blaze and smoke were again seen and the fire engines were once more requisitioned. The origin of the fire is not known and the total damage to the Mill property is roughly estimated at Rs. 15,000, which is covered by insurance.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Territorial .....Blankenberg
Gavotte .....The way of the Heart ...P Lincke
Selection ...The Gaiety Echoes.....Caryll
Valse.....Jaime Mon Amour.....Caryll
Selection.....Vera Violetta.....Eysler
Trat .....De Cavallier .....Rubenstein.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. E. P. Wallace, and Officers of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, the following programme will be rendered on the parade ground, Colaba Point, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day :—

March..... ..Wellington .....Zekle
Overture.....Festival .....Lentner
Valse .....Tafelrunde .....Gung'l
Mazurka .....Zuleika .....Squire
Selection .....Miss Hook of Holland .....Rubens
Indian
Romance...Hobomoko .....Reeves
Gavotte .....Wedding Bells .....Rimmer
Rapsodie.....Norvegienne .....Lalo
Galop .....Sleigh .....Kuhnerr

BAND AT THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Bombay Medical Congress to-day :—

From 5-30 p. m. to 7 p. m.

March .....Strauss .....Mezzoscope
Gavotte ...Marchenlaasshen.....Kouzak
Fantasia ...La Grands Duchess .....Offenbach
Valse .....O Frahling, wie bist du so schen... Lincke
Hungar- ...No. 5.....Brahms
ian Dance
Mazurka ...Foin's Liebehen .....Komzak

From 9-30 to 11 p. m

March.....Kaiser March .....Komzak
Mazurka ...La Gipsy .....Ganne
Selection...Plantation Songs .....Clutsam
Overture...Berliner Luft.....Lincke
Grand March Militaire .....Gounod
Valse .....Walzer traume .....C.Strausse

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

H. E. Governor's Patronage.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Management have, with their usual generosity, arranged to give a special show at their Pavilion on the Maidan to-night, from 10 to 11-30, on behalf of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly promised his patronage, and in view of the entertainment being for a charitable object, the rates of admission have been raised as will be seen from our advertisement columns. The claims of the Indo-British institution on the European and Eurasian public of this City are too well known to need any advocacy, and we feel certain that the Pavilion will be overcrowded at this special benefit entertainment. The Management are arranging for the production of the best of all the many really good films which have been imported, and a thorough enjoyable and interesting programme may therefore be expected.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th March.

880. Detail for the week ending 13th instant :—To-day Thursday the 11th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.

If. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday the 12th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

881. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval.

882. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

883. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Parades will be held daily at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Companies who have not put in 9 drills.

884. Church Parade.—Sunday the 14th instant.—The Vol. Rifles will parade for Divine Service. Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform. Medals to be worn.

885. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on this afternoon the 11th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-55 p.m, and on Friday morning.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

886. Rifle Meeting.—Cadet Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March.

583 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatsere Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

584 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Gun at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant parade at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

As it is positive that practice will be carried out on the 14th and 21st instant, it is hoped that every member, including reservists will turn out.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March.

Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

585 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E. E. Coy Sapper James Scot-Brown.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. There will be a Church Parade at the Camp on Sunday the 14th instant at 11 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order.
2. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will be held at the Camp on Saturday the 20th instant at 6-30 a.m.
3. The Annual Point to Point and Sports Meeting will be held at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Saturday 20th instant.

W. CUFFE Major,
Comding, Bombay Light Horse.

COLONEL GRACEY and Mr. Izat attended an informal meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, to discuss the proposal of the Bengal N.-W. Railway for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway, when the unanimous decision of the Committee was expressed against the proposal.

STREET-LIGHTING IN THE CITY.

THE Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to report on certain matters relating to road repairs, lighting, etc., in the City, have submitted in continuation of their report a further report regarding the question of improving street-lighting.

The report says:—The question of substituting gas lamps for kerosene oil lamps, wherever lamps of the latter kind are now in use, has engaged the attention of the Committee for some time. They have obtained a report from the Commissioner as to the cost of giving effect to the proposal, a copy of which is hereto annexed. It will be seen that the initial cost of lighting with gas all the streets that are at present lit with kerosene oil is estimated at Rs. 1,39,837 and that the increase in the recurring charges for maintenance is estimated at Rs. 76,154 per annum. The Committee are undoubtedly of opinion that the proposed improvement in the lighting of streets is very desirable and should be kept constantly in view. Having regard, however, to the heavy initial and recurring expenditure involved in the proposal, they are not prepared to recommend the Corporation to undertake, in the present state of their finances, any large additional expenditure on street-lighting, especially as the Corporation have already very recently increased their grants for lighting so as to admit of the most urgent improvements being carried out. The Corporation have also already adopted the policy of making annual Budget provisions for gradually increasing the number of gas lamps in the City. The Committee trust this policy will be continued as funds permit. The Committee have also had under consideration the question of improving the lighting of Queen's Road and of important road junctions where there is considerable traffic by means of central suspended lights or otherwise, and they have requested the Commissioner to bring up proposals for improving the lighting of such junctions throughout the City. Meanwhile, however, they are of opinion that for the ensuing official year no expenditure should be incurred on street lighting in excess of the provision of Rs. 3,72,608 already made in the Budget for the ensuing official year, which shows an increase of Rs. 30,195 over the grant for the current year, and they beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to carry out any improvements or variations that he may deem necessary in the lighting of the City within the sanctioned grant no undue preference being given to any particular road.

Dr. Cowasji Jehangir in a separate minute said:—"I cannot help thinking that Rs. 3,72,608 is not too large a sum to spend during a year for the lighting of a great City like Bombay, whose income is verging on a crore. In my opinion, not by the greatest stretch of imagination can Bombay be called a well-lighted City, and though the above report admits "that the proposed improvement in the lighting of streets is very desirable and should be kept constantly in view," still it does not make any fresh proposals on financial grounds. It is one of the main duties of a Municipality to see that its streets are well lighted, and certainly the duty of a Municipality like that of Bombay. We derive a large income from the ratepayers and they in return expect us not to merely make darkness visible in the streets. As I consider Queen's Road really poorly lit, I hope something will be done to improve it. Some new type of gas lamps have been put up on this road for experimental purposes, and I hope the Commissioner will see his way to convert all the old type into the new at no distant date."

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin in a separate minute said:—"I am afraid this Municipality does not pay sufficient attention to the lighting of the City. The out-lying portions of the City—such as Mahim, Dadar, Sion and Sewri, are very much neglected. In such an advanced City like Bombay you still meet with old-fashioned kerosene oil lamps and badly-lighted streets. In some streets the gas lamps are so remote that the lights become absolutely unsatisfactory. I am bound to add that instead of paying constant attention to the improvement of lights in Fort, Queen's Road and Hornby Road, &c., it would be better if more attention was paid to improving the light on the roads which are imperfectly and unsatisfactorily lighted. A well-lit city is a boon to the inhabitants and no expense need be grudged on that account."

Mr. A. M. Todd in a separate minute said :—"I do not think the sum of Rs. 3,72,608 is any too large a sum for lighting a City like Bombay, but that the sum could be increased with advantage. At the same time I think it would be of far more importance to improve the lighting in the more frequented parts of the City, especially where traffic is large, than to waste money in inadequately lighting portions either sparsely inhabited or having little traffic, therefore I agree that the Committee's decision is good enough for the present."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	7	7	32 p.m.	7	33
Teheran ...	...	Nil	...	...	Nil
Suez	10	2	p.m.	...	37

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08)

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

There has again been precipitation in Kashmir, the chief amounts being Sonemarg and Minimarg, three quarters of an inch and Srinagar, half. Skies moderately clouded there, but in the rest of the country, the weather has been dry and skies are generally free from cloud.

Temperature has fallen in north-east India and does not differ much from normal in any part of the country. Humidity is in defect over almost the whole of India.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is high in the east and south-east Punjab but is normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is in excess at some stations both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to the average at most stations. Temperature has risen, and while it is normal at night it is now generally high during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in defect. Maximum temperature is normal. The minimum has risen in the northern half and fallen in the southern half of the division; it is still in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual at Bombay but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations but the minimum is generally normal.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure extends from Lahore to Allahabad, in which region pressure is 1-7 of an inch in defect. But skies are clear over the whole of Northern India.

The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Sind and pressure is becoming normal there. Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire.....	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (9th).....	79·3	72·1	...	4·70
Multan.....	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	71·9	46·4	...	5·03
Sialkot	83·9	53·7	...	1·62
Lahore	91·3	55·1	...	0·57
Amritsar	86·5	52·0	...	1·37
Delhi	88·7	64·2	...	1·17
Agra.....	91·0	62·5	...	1·27
Cawnpore	90·8	65·5	...	0·55
Mainpuri.....

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN ANARCHISTS ABROAD.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—At one time there was the hope that anarchical outrages in India would cease when certain men prominent in the public eye in this country, who were busy denouncing the Government in the Press and on the platform, were laid by the heels. But the majority of these men are now in custody and there is little or no cessation of outrages. Indeed, crimes have continued as if there had been no arrests and it is quite evident that the more desperate of the criminals are still at large. The police have no trace of the two men who shot Mr. Allen at Goalundo, nor of the men who murdered Sub-Inspector Bannerjee nor of the men who commit the periodical bomb outrages on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. They have not discovered how the revolver used in the murder of the informer Gossain came to be smuggled into Alipore Jail, nor do they know who supplied weapons to the boy Chowdhury, who attempted the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and to the boy Bose who killed Mr. Biswas. All attempts moreover to discover the associates of the criminals who have been captured have failed. It follows, therefore, that there is at work somewhere a most sinister and dangerous agency which can command money and has the means of influencing youthful minds.

It is not surprising in view of the failure of the Indian Police that people interested in good government should begin to believe that the real inspiration of the Indian anarchists comes actually from abroad. In this connection the papers to hand by the last mail contain some very informative reading. The "Times" has given prominence to several articles and letters on the subject. We have on more than one occasion called attention to the "Indian Sociologist," which rivals the "Yugantar" in the tone of its article. The December number of this sheet announced that scholarships bearing the names of Profulla Chaki, Khudiram Bose, Kanailal Dutt, and Satyendra Nath Bose, were to be given "for the education and training of four young Indians who, regardless of any personal gain, may be willing to devote all their time and energy for the regeneration of their country." This offer is prefaced by the statement that the four young Indians, after whom the scholarships are named, have been done to death by the Indian Government, "for attempting to promote their country's cause by braving all risks." It is added that they "present instances of absolute unselfishness and thus offer an object lesson to their fellow-countrymen." The January number of the "Indian Sociologist" contains a notice that "the scholarships in honour of the four Indian martyrs have been awarded to deserving Indians." In other words, four young men have been provided with money for purposes sufficiently indicated in the notice regarding the scholarships.

The editor of the "Indian Sociologist" is Mr. Syamaji Krishnavarma, who resides in Paris, but whose paper is published in London by the 20th Century Press, which also produces "Justice" and other literature of a similar kind. The "Daily Express" of the 19th February contains an interview with Mr. Krishnavarma. We hope for his own sake that Mr. Krishnavarma has been misreported, but he is represented as saying that he is very strongly in favour of terrorist methods. According to the interviewer this bland gentleman, beaming over gold-rimmed spectacles, added: "Why do English people come to India? They come to exploit and rob the Indians, and if they die it is a risk of war. But they are not murdered; they are suppressed." He concluded by saying that the methods of the terrorists were methods of war not of sedition. This is the kind of stuff upon which the students who frequent India House are fed, and India House and the four scholarship-holders should be of interest to the Police. It is worth while also inquiring of the French Government why it harbours a man who proclaims himself editor of the "Indian Sociologist," even if the interview above is not absolutely correct. But because Mr. Krishnavarma publicly proclaims himself the arch-enemy of England, it does not follow that he is so. There are others in India who spoke and wrote in the same inflated way. They are now in custody, but attacks upon officials continue. At the same time the mere fact that it is still safe in Europe to preach sedition lends colour to the idea that the organising work of the Indian anarchists is done in Europe. And the worst of it is that nothing can be got out of the "missionaries" sent to India even when they are caught, which is not often, for the active crime is done by the others to whom they preach. A solution of the problem is by no means easy. Something might to done by a more active shadowing of suspected Indians in London, but it is a question whether the time will not come when the Government in India in the interests of the lives of its officials will be forced to report to the methods of Major Sleeman.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—We remarked the other day that until the Report of the Decentralisation Commission reached India it would be impossible to say on what grounds that body had recommended the creation of Executive Councils in the Provinces. But Lord Curzon's letter to the "Times," which is summarised in a telegram, published the other day, throws much light on a recommendation that seemed almost inexplicable when conveyed in Reuter's summary. We could understand Lord Morley, in view of the increase of work likely to be consequent on the introduction of the reforms, proposing the creation of Executive Councils in Provinces administered by Lieutenant Governors, though we held that the need for such Councils remained to be established. What we could not understand was why the Decentralisation Commission, which could not take cognisance of the reform scheme, had made a similar proposal, for there is no evident need for the proposed change under existing circumstances, and the Government of India, as Lord Morley seemed to forget in his Despatch, had pronounced against it in 1905, after a full enquiry, as unnecessary and likely to weaken the Administration. But a single sentence of Lord Curzon's letter seems to make everything clear:—"The Decentralisation Commission recommended this change, and coupled with it a proposal that Lieutenant-Governors should be replaced by Governors appointed from England." We may now assume with confidence that the Decentralisation Commission was strongly in favour, not of Executive Councils, but of the substitution of Governors appointed from Home for Lieutenant-Governors recruited from the Indian Civil Service, and proposed the creation of Executive Councils in the Provinces not as a change desirable in itself but simply as the corollary to the recommendation that Governors should fill the place of Lieutenant-Governors. Of course, if the Provinces were to be administered by Governors appointed from Home, Executive Councils would be absolutely necessary. But Lord Morley has rejected that recommendation, and, therefore, his advocacy of Executive Councils in the Provinces is not all supported by the proposal of the Decentralisation Commission, which was made in view of different conditions. The case for these bodies is thus considerably weaker than it was made to appear. It would, however, be going too far to say there is absolutely no case for them. The Government of India pronounced against them in 1905; to-day, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Macdonnell and practically all other authorities on Indian administration are agreed in thinking that they are in themselves undesirable. It remains for Lord Morley to produce evidence that they will be necessary under the changed conditions resulting from the introduction of the reforms. We doubt whether any such evidence will be forthcoming.

BENGAL RAILWAYS.

THE "STATESMAN":—We have said that the first point to which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have to address themselves in considering the proposals for the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is the broad question whether a case has been made out for the abandonment of State management. Our own view is that the necessity has not been shown. Assuming, however, that it has become expedient to relieve the Government of India of their present financial responsibility for the Eastern Bengal Railway, the further question arises whether the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the best agency to which the task of managing the State line can be entrusted, and, if the answer is in the affirmative, whether the terms on which it proposes to take over the concern can be regarded as satisfactory. The Railway Board have needlessly hampered the discussion of the first point by the manner in which they have invited the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce. The only proposals which have so far been published by the Board are those of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. But it is well known that at least to other alternative schemes have been submitted to the Government of India. Mr. Dring, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, in his letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the earlier proposals of the Bengal and North Western directors stated that in January, 1908, his Board of Directors "submitted a proposal to the Secretary of State that the broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway should be transferred to the East Indian Railway Company." Again Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. informed the Chamber of Commerce that proposals had been made by their London house, Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co. for the transfer of the State Railway to a Company to be formed by them for the development of the railway communications of Eastern Bengal, with a view especially to facilitating the jute and tea traffic. Now, the public are entitled to know the scope of these two sets of proposals, and, until they have been disclosed, it is plain that the Chamber of Commerce are not in a position to advise whether or not the offer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway should be accepted. On the face of things, the claim of the East Indian Railway to an attentive hearing is very strong. As Mr. Dring states in his letter to which reference has already been made: "Of a total weight of goods traffic hauled over the broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in 1906, amounting to 5,500,000 tons, no less than 4,500,000 tons, or over 80 per cent. were either carried in East Indian Railway trains under running powers, or interchanged with that line via Naihati. The Bengal and North-Western traffic does not give as many ounces." The proposals of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., again, so far as they are known, are exceedingly attractive. That firm take a statesmanlike view of the requirements of the situation, and of Railway policy as a whole, when they observe that one principle which should govern railway development is that of "clearly defined railway system serving special districts." Now, Eastern Bengal, as it seems to us, has a distinctive traffic of its own that is in just such need of systematic and expansion and a linking together of its disconnected lines as to require an independent railway system, planned solely with a view to the development of its own trade; and on these grounds alone it would seem to be highly impolitic to entrust the management of the Eastern Bengal Railway to a Company like the Bengal and North-Western, which has its own interests to serve and its own separate sphere, with a traffic differing entirely from that of Eastern Bengal. Nor is this all. Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., recognising the enormous disadvantages of the present mixed gauges, which militate seriously against the rapid disposal of traffic, set forth as one of their aims the gradual conversion of the Northern Bengal Railway to the standard gauge, and, of course, the construction of all extensions, such as the Sara-Serajgunge line, on the same gauge. No such expectations are held forth in the proposals of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Indeed their scheme affords no guarantee that they will undertake any extensions at all, except such as may suit their own purpose as a proprietary concern existing solely for the object of paying dividends to its shareholders. We cannot understand how the Railway Board comes to put forward for consideration proposals which do not bind the Bengal and North-Western Railway to any definite programme of future construction. But the fact remains that they have done so and that if the scheme were accepted, the Bengal and North-Western would be under no obligation to add a single mile to the existing lines. There is moreover, no indication that the Bengal and North-Western contemplate any conversion of the Northern Bengal Railway from the metre gauge to the broad gauge. On the contrary since the whole of their system is on the metre gauge it would be opposed to their interests to facilitate a change which would necessarily limit the interchange of traffic between their own system and that of the Northern Bengal Railway. The probability, indeed, is that they would immediately set about extending the metre gauge and would make a determined effort to bring it into Calcutta. Only in this way could they derive the full benefit of their annexation of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. At present the East Indian Railway is the shortest and cheapest route from Mokameh to Calcutta, and so long as the Bengal and North-Western have to break gauge at Sara, their route cannot divert the traffic of the East Indian Railway. It is therefore morally certain that the Bengal and North-Western directors will renew their attempt to bring the metre gauge into Calcutta. With regard to the undesirability of such a mixture of gauge in a busy and crowded port, the opinion of the Ganges Bridge Committee should be conclusive. "We have no hesitation," they said, "in deciding that the general adoption of the two gauges laid either as separate or mixed tracks, is practically impossible." The partial introduction of the metre gauge is possible but the cost would be about 133 lakhs and the arrangement would not dispense with transhipment. Nevertheless, the effort to bring in the metre gauge must be faced as a practically certain contingency, should the proposals of the Bengal and North-Western Railway be accepted.

ONE effect of the recent hailstorm at Delhi was the smashing of between 200 and 300 signal lamps on the railway within a comparatively small area. No such damage has ever been done by a similar storm in any part of India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

AMIABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN reports of the strenuousness of Mr. Roosevelt and the cries of the staunch party man have beaten for some time on the ear weariness ensues. We can, in some moods, sit down quietly under the reproach of not having given ten children to the State; we can hear with apathy that, as a nation, we are behind the times—American and German times, and softly say, So be it, if only we be far enough behind. Sweep into oblivion the telephone and the taxi-cab, lay on the dustheap the raw sociology that creates as many ills as it cures, and take back into our bosoms the agreeable leisure, the amiable dulness of a hundred years ago.

Assuredly those were gracious times when men assumed good principles as naturally as they put on their frilled shirts, and a benevolence towards the human race that could only be expressed in paragraphs saved them the fatigues of organised charity or the heat of Christian Socialism. Virtue was then a thing to be spoken of, and no man winced when he was called respectable. There was at once more reserve and less. Advertisement, with its intolerably curt advice to Try Smith's Pills or the subtle insult of its command to Use Brown's Soap, was not yet come to its blatant monotony, and the haste that can only be arrested for a second by coloured pictures of the rapture that comes of drinking Robinson's Cocoa had no part in the ideals of the community. There was a comfortable lack of humour; there was the right cumbersome English dignity; there was time to waste in those days.

Consider the pure virtues that inspired advertisement in the year of Waterloo. "The British Gallery, Pall Mall, is now open with a selection of Celebrated Pictures by Rebecca Rebrandt Vandyke and other eminent artists of the Flemish and Dutch Schools with which the Proprietors have favoured the British Institution for the gratification of the public and for the benefit of the Fine Arts in general." Never, surely, was the invitation to pay one shilling for admission more delicately introduced. The public could not but recognise the benevolence of the proprietors and be as gratified as those beaming philanthropists expected. And Rebecca—the name provokes a titillating curiosity. Who among the famous Flemish and Dutch artists was Rebecca? Again, what wells of human goodness lay deep at Winton, near Borough, in Westmoreland less than a century ago. There "Boys the educated, furnished with books, boarded, and clothed by the Rev. J. Adamthwaite, D.D., beneficed Curate of Badly, at twenty-two guineas a year and Parlour Boarders at forty guineas. There are no vacations at this school, and from the close attention of Dr. A. and his associates to the education of his scholars no school in the kingdom can boast of finer boys.' The beggarly nine months instruction of these latter days, the snippets of science and thin solutions of art that shall make for us citizens as quick to avoid infectious illness as to appreciate bad pictures are put to shame by the limitless bounty of Dr. Adamthwaite, who for twenty-two guineas will educate, furnish with books, board, and clothe a young barbarian for three hundred and sixty-five days.

Urgency, the vulgar insistence that out into the green country pursues us grimly bidding us look to our livers or our lungs, was unknown in that peaceable past time. There is the air of a casual amiability in the suggestion that "A Single Gentleman, wishing to domesticate in a Genteel Private Family for the sake of agreeable society, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging on a very superior plan to what is usually offered. The house is well situated within half a mile of the parks, and, it is presumed, would be found a very desirable acquisition to any gentleman whose avocations require his daily attendance in town." There is a very proper limitation in the offer of "Breakfast and Lodging in a respectable, quiet house" to "Gentlemen of Respectability and Regular Habits"; as proper a self-respect in one, C. D., at Mr. Williams's, cheesemonger, Broad-street, who is willing to act as Housekeeper to a Single Gentleman or as Upper Servant in a genteel Family," C. D. being a middle-aged person, who flatters himself she shall be able to give satisfaction in either capacity. It is all of a time so long dead that the very graces of the dead cling about it, some stately remoteness and solemnity lying round its homely facts. The London that still echoed the balanced phrases of Dr. Johnson; a London where "houses very eligible, genteel, and substantial, with a handsome flower garden secured at the end by capital coachhouse were to be had in Sloane-street, and the announcement that a Pew was to be let in the best part of Woburn Chapel" might rouse desires; a London set about with queries for us who tread its drab-coloured streets in these days. Why, for example, was the flower garden "secured" by a coachhouse? What is the exact object of the "detached washhouse" which is one of the attractions of the Furnished Country Lodgings at Camberwell," where "a Widow of Respectability will be happy to Accommodate a Small Family or Two Single Gentlemen"? Did the Single Gentlemen wash themselves in the detached washhouse or did the Widow of Respectability wash their shirts? What was the peculiar virtue of "prime seasoned beds and bedding" as included in the sale of the "Furniture, brilliant pier-glasses of large dimensions, costly Parisian clock, superb candelabras, and other effects of the Lord Viscount Wentworth, deceased." Mrs. Trist, of St. Georges House, Ramsgate, who "receives Young Gentlemen for Instruction between the Ages of three and eight" opens up vistas of inquiry. What were the subjects in which she Instructed the Young Gentleman of three? Did she follow Dr. Adamthwaite's custom and give no vacations? And is it just possible that one of these tender infants, having added ninety odd to his three poor wailing years, has survived her Instruction to this day?

There is, with all their well-bred lack of urgency some melancholy in these dead folk who vended their service of body or brain to keep breath in them for a little while. Under the elaborate decencies of language lay perhaps eagerness and disappointed hope. "A Lady on the point of quitting a Family where she has resided as Governess some time," who "wishes to engage in a similar Situation," found the fears of the workless spinster not less sharp because she would never have confessed them. She "will undertake to teach the English and French languages grammatically and fluently, History, Geography, and the Use of the Globes," but even then, perhaps, there were others as fluent and as grammatical to make her accomplishments a drug in the market. The "Gentleman of professional and literary talent" who will attend ladies' schools and private families to give lessons in writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, composition, elocution, criticism, and history had much to offer to an appraising world, but even backed by his "respectable references" he may have found himself unsought by the dull and undesired by the ignorant. At least he needs his respectable references no more.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Seychelles informs a contemporary that Para rubber is thriving exceedingly well in that part of the world, but that Funtumia, Castillos, and Ficus are by no means proving successful. It appears that Funtumia and Castilloa in the Seychelles suffer very much from parasites and scale insects.

A BOY AND A LANDRAIL.

FOR a boy with a gun sent out "on his own," to do his best, or his worst, in a country not over well stocked with game, where his shooting for the most part is of the hedgerow kind, his finest quarry the out-lying rabbit, or pheasant shot without due licence—for him there is much interest in the "crake, crake," of the landrail, coming continuously out of the mowing grass, as it is called, which is to say the grass laid up for eventual mowing. The landrail, as it seems, writes Dr. Horace Hutchinson in the "Westminster" is a bird which has a good deal gone out of fashion. No doubt part of the reason is that the business of later life has not taken the writer to the localities where the landrail best likes to live, but even there the bird does not appear (or, rather, does not advertise its presence by its singularly rasping crake) at all as it used to do. Thirty or forty years ago all the meadows in North Devon that were laid by for hay would be tenanted by a pair or two of these noisy but invisible birds, sending out what sounded like harsh challenges to the boy gunner to try whether he were sportsman enough get them on the wing, and marksman enough to shoot them once they were there.

The latter was really not quite such an easy business as it seemed; or, to speak more accurately, it seemed such a terribly easy business that one was apt to bungle it for that very reason. The bird flew so slowly that the tendency (at least, for a boy who had once passed the primitive stage of snap-shooting at everything) was almost irresistible to dwell on the aim, so that even the slow-winged landrail was out of the danger-zone by the time the shot came where it should have been. Still, it cannot be said that the shooting of the bird was any real test of the gunner. On the other hand, it was a mighty test of the dog to get it into the air at all. Without a dog the affair was hopeless. The mowing-grass was full of the birds, or, at least, so it seemed, for the "crake" was incessant and filled the heavens. It went on by night as well as by day, so that the elders complained at times of the bird keeping them awake. To a boy, of course, the idea of lying awake for such a trifle was foolishness, and only of a piece with much else passing boy's comprehension which was done by the adult. The boy could sleep the night through, but the corncrake was sufficient vexation to him in the waking hours. Often, no doubt, there was but one bird in a field where there seemed to be many, but the one had the semblance of multiplying itself indefinitely, for it could pass with great swiftness, and quite unseen, through the depths of the grass, so that at one moment it would be craking away so close to one's very feet that it seemed almost incredible that it could remain invisible, and the next moment would be away, far off, in any remote corner. Add to this that the sound is a very ventrilequial one, in the commonly accepted sense of seeming to come from anywhere or everywhere at once, and it is really no wonder that the field appeared to be full of these fiends, leading the boy in a game of hide and seek, in which they were nearly always the winners. There was yet another handicap under which the boy was bound to suffer in the quest, and this was a perpetual terror of "Old So-and-So," the farmer whose sacred grass was thus being ruthlessly invaded. And as I look back, with a judgment tempered by many years, on the entire proceeding, it seems a little difficult to understand how there can have been any legality or propriety in it at all, how it was that the authorities, generally only too ready to assert themselves could permit it, for it is obvious that in this season, when the mowing grass was high, the landrails as a rule must have been occupied about their domestic business. It is hard to see how it could have been otherwise, though there may have been an attempt at assuaging the pricks of conscience by assertion that "they would have done nesting by now," or that "certainly they could not yet have begun." However, it was, we were allowed to shoot them if we could, and perhaps the real reason for the permission was the well-founded conviction that we should shoot very few. Moreover, as I said before, were they not breakers of the valuable rest of adult persons at night? In any case, we were permitted to go forth after them, and not only so, but were allowed to take a dog—an auxiliary so valuable that without such aid the enterprise would have been too obviously futile even for the most boyish ambition. But still we were always instructed in the most careful manner possible that we were not to do any harm to Farmer So-and-So's grass. Perhaps this again may have been no more than an assuaging of conscience, so that it should be clear when protest was made by the farmer afterwards and the authorities responsible for our action could truly say that they had warned us not to injure the crop. However that is, we construed our instructions as really meaning that we were not to do the grass more injury than we could help, seeing that it would be clearly impossible to shoot a landrail in a field of grass without entering it. We contented ourselves, therefore, with penetrating into the field only so far as we believed to be absolutely necessay for our purpose, doing the minimum of possible damage, and then we "hurooshed" on old Dinah to do the rest.

There never was a dog like Dinah before or since. Was there ever a dog in the world like the first dog of a boy, especially the first dog which he is allowed to take out shooting with him to teach him what a dog can do? For this was the relative position. Dinah was a huntress of immense canine age; we were gunning infants. She was the mother of very many, and on Sunday afternoons we used to pull down the old corn-ricks in her company, and she would gobble up all the little families of field-mice that we could find there. From this the inference might be drawn that she was a terrier, but it would be very incorrect. She was a rather well-bred, liver-and-white pointer, as good a dog to pheasant and partridge as ever pointed them in the days when dogs were used to find and to point birds. So with Dinah as huntress we would take positien in the field of mowing grass and wait till she could persuade the invisible craking thing to take to its reluctant wings. On the first day or two in each year that we brought her out for any of this landrail work she would always begin in rather too classical a manner, drawing up to the bird as if it were of the kind that might be relied on to await her statuesque approaches; but she soon "tumbled to it" as the bird went running on before her, and understood that this was quarry of the kind that does not come out of covert except under severe pressure, to be applied by original methods. Then she would begin dashing through the grass, leaping over it, laying it in great swathes which would be commented on with some emphasis by Farmer So-and-so when he saw them—"running in," in fact, in that most criminal manner which had seemed pleasant in the days of puppyhood.

Of course, with a dog of less deeply rooted principles and less years of experience in life, such chase would have been absolutely fatal. The morals of an ordinary canine servant would be ruined by such riot. Dinah, however, was no ordinary servant, and could be trusted implicitly to discriminate. In the coming autumn, when brought on the scent of partridge, she would no more think of dashing in upon the bird as she now dashed after the evasive landrails than she would dream of treating a bird of either kind which she was retrieving (for she was an admirable retriever) as she treated the hapless field-mice in the corn-rick. She was a keen discriminator and respecter of persons. So, now, as the bird continued in perpetual but invisible motion before her, she seemed to become herself endowed with perpetual but by no means invisible motion likewise, caracoling over the waves of grass, with the action of the horses on the Parthenon frieze. Finally, one of these bounds landed her almost on the tail (if it only had a tail of respectable length to land on) of the skulking corncrake, and up went the bird in alarm, trailing the long legs which it was so fond of using, offering, at last, the golden opportunity. And now let us suppose (a large supposition) that the boy with the gun neither snapped too quickly nor dwelt too long and in that case down would come the bird, and, with a little further trampling of the farmer's mowing grass, would be retrieved and brought home for dinner; and there, no matter what the authorities might say of the craking keeping them awake at night, they could not deny the excellence of the all go small bird's flesh when it came to table.

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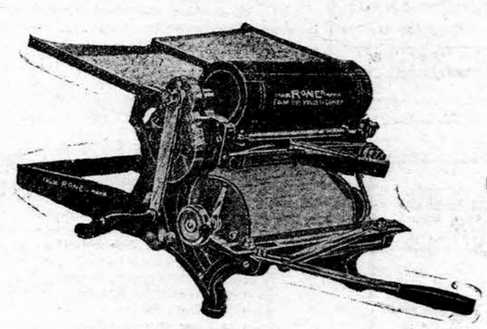
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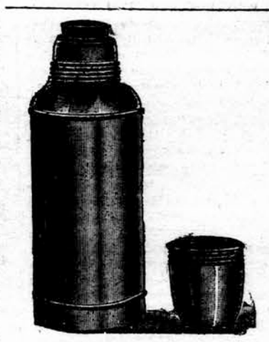
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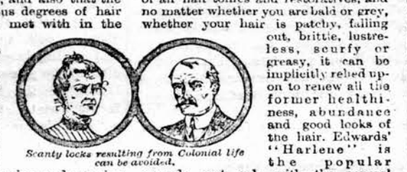
Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.


Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....
Address .....

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

P. AND R. COMPANY VS BHAGWANDAS CHATURBHOOJ AND CO.

For the plaintiffs and appellants:—Mr. Inverarity' the Hon. Mr. Strangman, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For defendants and respondents:—The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Knight, who had dismissed the suit with costs. The plaintiffs carried on business as piece-goods merchants in the Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, while the defendants are also piece-goods merchants. The suit was brought for the recovery from the defendants of the price of 440 cases of Turkey red goods, which they had contracted to buy from the plaintiffs in September, 1907. Four cases the defendants took delivery of; but they were dissatisfied with the quality. After negotiations with the vendors, certain deductions were made in the rates; but the defendants failed to take delivery of the remaining cases.

Mr. Justice Knight held, that though the plaintiffs succeeded in every detail, there remained the issue of law, which was fatal to their claims. They should have sold the goods at defendants' risk, and claimed the difference from the defendants. But instead of that, they claimed the price of the goods. Their claim in this form was not recognised by the Indian Law. The suit was, therefore, dismissed.

The Chief Justice stated, that the plaintiffs brought the suit to recover the amount payable under the contract, (after deducting the allowances) amounting with interest to Rs. 1,11,573. After reviewing Mr. Justice Knight's judgment, and the provisions of the Contract Act, and of the Code of Civil Procedure, the learned Chief Justice said, that the conclusion was, that the Contract Act had not altered the law relating to the recovery of debts, and liquidated demands. The fact that a party to a contract under Section 39, when the other side refused to perform it, might put an end to it, and sue for compensation for the breach, did not oblige the party to take that course at his peril; he might, if he so preferred it, sue to recover any debt due to him which arose from his execution of his part of the contract.

Mr. Justice Batchelor said, that the plaintiff-appellants sought only to obtain that particular sum of money, which by the terms of the contract, was now money belonging to them in the hands of the defendant-respondents. The plaintiff-appellants' suit was admittedly good, before it was prohibited by virtue of Section 73 of the Contract Act. His Lordship agreed with the Chief Justice that the appeal should be allowed with costs.

The decree of the Lower Court was reversed, and a decree in favour of the plaintiff-appellants was passed for Rs. 1,06,805 with interest and costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MORTGAGE OR SALE?

Value of Registration.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KESHAO AMRIT KETKAR VS. LALCHAND BANACHAD MARWADI.

For plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. G. S. Rao and Mr. Bhide.

For defendant-appellant:—The Hon'ble Mr. Khare and Mr. R. R. Desai.

In this case plaintiff sued to redeem a mortgage for Rs. 4,500 said to have been executed in favour of the defendant for the amount due. Defendant contended that the plaintiff had executed a sale deed for the amount conveying certain property absolutely. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, who dismissed the claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik reversed the finding of the lower Court on the preliminary question of jurisdiction and remanded the case. Against this decree, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in delivering judgment observed that in a case like this the question of jurisdiction would depend upon the principal sum advanced upon the mortgage. In the present case it was admitted that the principal sum was Rs. 4,500. Therefore the Second Class Subordinate Judge had jurisdiction to try the present suit and the District Judge was on this ground right in coming to that conclusion. But there was another point, however, on which the plaintiff's suit would not lie. The suit was brought to redeem a mortgage and plaintiff stated that the mortgage was contained in two documents purporting to be a sale deed. One of the documents purported to be a sale deed; the other purported to give the plaintiff right to have the property reconveyed to him and the defendant right to have a fresh mortgage for Rs. 4,000. If the two documents were read together the transaction would be one of conditional sale according to the definition of it in the Transfer of Property Act. But the first could not be read with the second document because the second being not registered could not be used as evidence of a mortgage for a sum of Rs. 100 or upwards. Therefore the decree of the Court below was reversed and the claim of the plaintiff rejected.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, while agreeing with the above opinion, observed among other things that as this mortgage required registration, it was necessary that both the documents should have been registered. Unfortunately one was not registered so that the only document they could look at for the purpose of ascertaining whether the transaction was one of mortgage was the other document which no amount of ingenuity or construction could make it into anything but a sale. Therefore the claim of the plaintiff was dismissed.

A PRESS communique contradicts the report that the Bengal Government appealed against the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Gaya in the Bodh Gaya Rest-house case.

CLAIM ON A PRO-NOTE.

Plea of Extravagance.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

DAMODAR SHALIGRAM VS. MURLIDHAR NARAYAN.

For the plaintiff-appellant:—Mr. S. S. Patkar.

For the defendant-respondent:—Mr. M. V. Bhat.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge, Nasik. In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover the balance of Rs. 1,100 due on a promissory note. Defendant denied the claim and stated inter alia that he had been leading an extravagant life and had taken to bad ways; that he had passed a khata about 11 years ago when he was a minor, without taking any money from the plaintiff; that he had passed khatas from time to time to plaintiff under pressure; that his mother had given a general notice to the public that he had taken to bad ways and had recklessly passed khatas to several persons for fictitious debts; that the transaction sued for was a hollow one and that the suit should be dismissed. It was also contended on behalf of the defendant that the document sued on was not a promissory note.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Yeola who held that the document sued on was not a promissory note. A promissory note, he said, was an instrument in writing containing an unconditional undertaking signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money only to or to the order of a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument. In the document sued on, there was no certain person mentioned as a payee. It was therefore obvious that the bearer could not sue unless he proved his title to sue on that document. He therefore held that the failure of consideration alleged by the defendant for the promissory note was proved. He further said, looking to the defendant's character and course of life, that he was satisfied upon the evidence that defendant was capable of passing hollow documents and recklessly creating obligations against him. The suit was dismissed with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Nasik, confirmed the decision of the Sub-Judge remarking that not only was defendant a minor but he was an expectant heir to a large property. The burden was heavily on the the plaintiff to prove bona fides. His story as to the reason why he lent the money was quite incredible. Against this decree, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

His Lordship presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SURSING MATHURADAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE VELJI MURJI.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Bahadurji for a creditor, and by consent the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE R. ROYAL.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared on behalf of the insolvent's brother, Mr. Robert Royal, administrator of the estate of the insolvent, and applied that the monies in the hands of the Official Assignee be ordered to be handed over to his client after deducting the Official Assignee's expenses. The learned counsel stated that the insolvent, who was an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, obtained his discharge in 1893. He had two creditors, and the total liabilities came to Rs. 2,250. Insolvent died in 1907, and his brother, the petitioner, took out letters of administration. Insolvent was interested in the Provident Fund to the extent of Rs. 10,144, out of which the Official Assignee was paid the full amount of the scheduled debt, and a dividend of sixteen annas in the rupee was declared by him, and notice was served on the two creditors, who did not appear. The money, counsel said, was lying with the Official Assignee and the administrator now applied that it should be returned to him.

His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a fortnight.

RE. HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Bhandarker, for a creditor, applied for and obtained leave for substituted service on certain witnesses for their examination under section 36 of the Insolvency Act.

RE. CURSETJI J. BHUTNA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

PARRY SMITH AND CO.'S INSOLVENCY.

RE. J. P. PARRY AND G. SMITH.

The insolvents, who are partners in the firm of Messrs. Parry Smith and Co., appeared in person and were granted a fortnight's provisional interim order.

RE. KAIKHOSRU B. POCHAJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE. HENRY NOORAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

FALSE COMPLAINT.

Inspector Sykes charged Hurgovan Jugjivan, a Hindu, with causing hurt to Diwalibai with a penknife. Mr. Visaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that on account of some ill-feeling existing between the parties she had made a complaint to the Police Commissioner. The accused accompanied by two Mahomedans went to the complainant's house last Saturday and one of the Mahomedans, at the instigation of the accused gave her two blows. The accused then took out a penknife from his pocket and attempted to cut her nose. The Mahomedans interfered and she escaped being permanently disfigured, though she received a cut on the nose for which she was taken to hospital.

Defence was an "alibi." The accused produced evidence to prove that he was at his master's shop from morning till evening on the day in question.

His Worship observed that the evidence against the accused was very unsatisfactory and no charge was brought home. The case was a got up one. The accused was acquitted. His Worship said he would consider the application made by the accused to prosecute the complainant for perjury.

ALLEGED SMOKE NUISANCE.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, Divisional Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged Messrs Richardson and Cruddas and Mr. M. F. Connel, Foreman in charge of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' factory, with contravention of the provisions of sub-section 1 of Section 391 of the Municipal Act by using the furnace employed for the purpose of manufacture, carried on at their Works at Nesbit Road, in such a manner that so far as practicable it could not consume its own smoke, and by so negligently using or permitting to be used such furnace that it did not as far as practicable consume its own smoke in the 14th, 20th and 25th January last. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. Kirk-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, was for Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. By the consent of the parties the case was adjourned to Friday.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

Inspector Carter charged Dadamya Amir-Sahib, a Mahomedan, with having in his possession a revolver and 33 rounds of ammunition without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Oliveira and H. J. Dalal, Pleaders, defended the accused. Superintendent Meyers conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information Inspector Carter went to the accused's house in Gilder Street on the 9th instant and recovered from the accused a revolver and 33 rounds of ammunition. The accused in his defence stated that the revolver belonged to Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan. He had fifty witnesses to prove it. On the 28th February one Hiralal, a Mehta of Mahomed Hussain brought the revolver to the accused's room and gave it to Mahomedan Hussain. He also gave a license to Mahomed Hussain's wife, Mahomed Hussain kept the revolver in a trunk in the accused's room. The accused said he was managing a case filed by Mahomed Hussain against one Mahomed Mendi and his nephew who consequently bore enmity to him. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and F. Anderson.

PLAYING MUSIC WITHOUT A LICENCE.

Their Worships disposed of 40 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers and bullock-cart drivers. One Ganpat Bhow and another were charged with playing music in a public place without a licence. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

GHARRY DRIVERS FINED.

One Meeyaji and other victoria drivers were charged with plying their vehicles for hire at a place not appointed for that purpose. The accused were convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

DRIVING CARTS WITHOUT LIGHT.

Seventeen cases were disposed of before the Dadar Bench, including one in which one Kondaji Degroo and others were charged with driving their carts after dark without light on Parel Tank Road. The accused were fined Re. 1 each.

ESPLANADE.

Before Messrs. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy (Chairman) and J. A. D. McBain.

BEGGARS WHIPPED.

Their Worships disposed of 23 cases. One Hira Nan and two others were charged with begging for alms in a public place. Two of the accused were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and the third was ordered to receive three stripes.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs B. R B. Jeejeebhoy (Chairman) and Dr. D. Dandeker.

Their Worships disposed of 67 cases, including one in which four persons were charged with gambling. One of the accused, who was a juvenile was ordered to receive one cut, while the rest of the accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," March 12.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dangerfield, Mr S R	Lall, Mr and infant
Falconer, Mr W R	Barsets, Miss
Hatch, Col and Mrs A V	Daley, Major J R
Broadway, Mr and Mrs and child	McLoughlin, Mr F H
Broodway, Miss	Atkins, Mrs H E M
Lyall, Mrs H and infant	Wardell, Miss D
Donaldson, Mr R	Wardell, Miss R
Orr, Miss J	Pumphrey, Miss
Lawrence, Miss M	Wolstencroft, Mr S S
Davy, Capt and Mrs G G	Ungate, Mr and Mrs and child
Bodycot, Miss	Poole, Mr J L
Bodycot Mrs S	Lumsden, Capt and Mrs W and child
Russell, Mr Jas R	Macnaghten, Miss E
Manners, Mrs E child and infant	Hall, Mrs H W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Goudge, Mr J R	Urquhart, Mr F
Bigge, Lt Col H V	Stokes, Miss
Burgh, Mr E	Murdoch, Mr
Goodwin, Miss	Baron, Miss Edith
Copley, Mr and Mrs H B	Duke, Major D L
Rors, Major Tyrrell	Lewy, Herr G
Berkeley, Major R B	Lewy, Frau G
Bold, Mr A H	Toxer, Mr H S
Bull, Rev E	Tchaoussoglow, Mr N P
Corkendale, Col and Mrs W M	Askim, Rev A
Denton, Mr G C	Clayton, Mr G M
Bird, Lt A C	Sharp, Mr F H
Bussenius, Mr W	Alikhan, Mr and Mrs
Tatum, Capt H	Bowman, Rev A K
Halby, Mr H E C	Duncan, Mr James
Hannell, Mr J H	Chrie, Rev G T
Thomas, Mr H L	Davis, Mr and Mrs and child
Hudson, Mr G F	James, Miss J C
Reid, Mrs L W	MacLean, Lt Col K
Reid, Miss Murriel	Marshall, Mr G
Watson, Mr A W	Roach, Mr K
Dickson, Mr J G	Fowler, Dr G J
Shepherd, Miss G	Radaile, Mr R
Inman, Rev A	Cartwright, Mr
Blenkinsop, Major	Poole, Mr S L
French, Major and Mrs C	Lewy, Dr Fritz

FOR KARACHI.

Brooks, Mr H D	Sinclair, Miss E
Lyle, Mr A	Risley, Lady
Perkins, Capt and Mrs A E C	Woodcock, Major W C

FOR RANGOON.

Miller, Miss	Bird, Mr and Mrs H
Ramabai, Miss	Stuart, Lord and Lady

GOANESE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter under the above heading, which appeared in your issue of the 8th instant, I am quite surprised at the startling ignorance which your correspondent evinces of the habits of the Goanese servants in general. The bad qualities of these servants, if they are true, are not different from those which servants of the other nationalities have. Why your correspondent rails against these servants alone, I am at a loss to understand. Has your correspondent made a sufficient study of these people to warrant his condemnatory invectives which he so profusely throws against them? Or has he taken only a few stray cases as a sufficient peg to hang his condemnations on? The exaggerated description he gives of the bad qualities of these servants is, I believe, purely the outcome of certain vindictiveness and prejudice towards them.

His slur on them is entirely unjustifiable before sober solid facts, which are in evidence everywhere to the contrary. Go wherever he may, throughout the length and breadth of Bombay and the civilised parts of India, he will find his eye sore, the Goanese servants hold the "culinary" government and the attendance at the table, independently of any European supervision in many cases, of the principal hotels, clubs, messes, private residences of the elite of society, shipping companies and of all concerns where excellent food is the order of the day. Surely, if they were a dirty, slovenly lot, their services would not be in such great demand from their employers.

By far a greater majority of Goanese servants are perfectly good Christians. In many instances they are far better principled in the practice of religion than their "Christian" employers. Branding them generally as bad Christians or to feel a horror or shudder that they are God's creatures is a specious fallacy and a statement not worth the print.

Without speaking outside the mark, I may say good masters engender good servants. Rudeness begets rudeness and persistent endeavour to find fault shows an unkind dispesition, which naturally earns the obstinacy and bitter odium of the servants. Servants are not beasts of burden which are to be dragged and goaded on, but they are poor human beings designed to minister to the wants of the richer ones, and hence they claim a treatment adapted to them.

Your correspondent need not bother his head about the doings of the Roman Catholic priests towards their flock. They know to exercise their duties too well. They need no dictation from him. He had better mind his own work. By-the-bye let me ask how far is your correspondent showing himself Christian-like in vilifying the poor Goanese Christians with such venomous parts as to put the virus of the cobra into the shade? Let him practise before he chooses to preach a sound principle.

If he styles confession as a ridiculous farce, then let him make preparation against the same confession making him an object of farcical ridicule on that 'day of exceeding bitterness' when he will be compelled to own that truth is great and is triumphant, even if it had been ground by him to dust in these days which for him will never, never return.

Yours etc.,
TRUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every Goanese is deeply grateful to your correspondent, Mr. S. M. Brown, for his sincere and disinterested criticism of their lives, manners and habits in your issue of the 8th instant. He quotes one trivial instance of his servant, who demanded extra money for every day that he worked beyond 30 days. I am loth to believe that on the support of a solitary instance he should go to the length of calling the whole race of these servants dirty, ignorant, slovenly which, to say the least, is unfair. Goanese servants are conspicuous in all the leading Indian hotels and European households for their neatness, promptness, and fidelity. But your correspondent has set himself the very laudable task of tearing them down from this high pedastal, and I would refer him to the generous praise which Mr. Crawford, once Municipal Commissioner, showers upon his Goanese servant. Mr. Brown does not stop here, but wanders forth into the arena of religious controversy, and has his fling at the "farce of confession." "What has Christianity done for them?" he asks. Why is he not more explicit and say what he means to say, "What has Catholicism done for them?" It has done for them what it has done for the other Catholic countries of Europe, for the Goanese are not unfavourably compared with the best Catholics of the West." What a life these men and women lead!" he exclaims in a true, philanthropic spirit. What the life is like, we are left in blissful ignorance. And we must be prepared to take his word for it that it is something very bad. Indeed, may I dare to ask him how much he knows of their lives? How many households has he seen? He further says, "They are in their habits little better than wild beasts and in features their inferior." I had never believed it possible to hear such a sentence from the lips of a gentleman. I appeal to everybody who has had dealings with the Goanese to bear me out when I say that never a grosser misstatement was uttered. As far as their habits and features go they are second to none of the various communities of India. There are snakes in every Paradise, and perhaps it is the dregs of the Goanese community that your correspondent has the honour to be acquainted with.—Yours, etc.

H. B. B. L.

ROWDY SOLDIERS.

The Military police at the Topal chowkey stopped two European soldiers who were being driven in a hack victoria on the night of the 6th instant at 11 o'clock and ordered them to go back to barracks. The victoria driver subsequently reported to the police that the soldiers made him drive towards the seashore. They remained there until after midnight when the Military police had left the post and made the driver take them as far as the Wodehouse road. They assaulted the victoriawalla all the way and one of the soldiers gave a blow on his jaws which knoked him senseless. At 1 o'clock in the morning the victoria driver being found lying senseless in his gharry a police sepoy took him to the hospital. The gharrywalla, Raja Jiva, is unable to identify the soldiers. The City Police assisted the Military Police are investigating into the matter.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding.

The Directors' report has already been published.

The Directors report was approved and adopted.

Out of the net balance, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 per share on the original 4,800 shares, absorbing Rs. 84,000, was declared.

Mr. William Reid was re-elected a Director.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BHAMAN.)

To speak to the minutes of the decretal order of Reference.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co. Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Brt. and others vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Brt. and others Craigndo Co Ltd.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

To speak to the minutes of order of Reference.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit Brt. and others vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Brt. and others Craig and Co Ltd.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suit for consent decree in Chamber.

186 07 Captain and V Datatraya Luxman Vaidya vs Avantrao Narayen Dalvi P. S. Batliwalla.

For Judgment.

413-06 Mulla and M Mahomed Sheaby vs The Bombay and P S N Coy Crawford B and Co.

For dismissal.

366-05 Matubhoy J and M Shirinbai Perozesha vs. Kedarmal Bharmal Wadia G and Co

369 08 Daphtary F and D Muncherji Dady Sohhia Tulsibhoy Bhakorbhoy vs Shivrajpur Syndicate W Craigie L and Co.

For Consent Decree.

823-08 Captain and V. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Abdul Mahomed Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

254-05 Wadia G and Co Gellabhoy Lalcodhur and others vs Munchersha Nusservanji Chandabhoy and others Ardeshir H D and Co Pestonji R K and Co Part heard.

52-07 Nanu H and Co Sulaman Mulla Dawood, vs Ahmed Hossein the firm Mr B Chothia.

857-08 Tyabji D and Co Bahabhoy Dayabhoy vs Fulkeribai widow and others Hiralal and Co Part heard.

927-07 Mulji and K Nouroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Meharwan and others Kanga and P (Pauper.)

335-08 Wadia G and Co Manibai vs Valji Jeevraj and others Bhaisanker K and G.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another S A Tyabji.

867-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Balaji Mori vs Jankibai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

643-08 Payne and Co Abdoola bin Ali Sahib Geor vs Khatizabibi Widow another Khunderao and Co.

496-06 Matubhoy J and M Raichand Khusalchand vs Shaik Abdool Latif bin Mahomed Abdool Razak Bhaisanker K and G.

168-07 Tyabji D and Co Krishna Gopal Ramnarayen vs Choturam Jugonath Payne and Co.

28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.

125-07 Payne and Co Nanubhoy Hormusji Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum Widow and another Mirza and M.

628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

After the minutes of the order of Reference in suit No. 689 directal is settled.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Avesbabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy J and M Moosabhoy M Sajan and Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veisy vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.

314-07 Captain and V Shaik Abdoola Valad Mohomed Cassim and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ali Mehri and others Bicknell M and B.

123-06 Khanderao L and M Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosain Khote vs A M Souza Tyabji D and Co.

170-06 Wadia G and Co Keddarmall Bhuramar vs G unpurtab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

475-08 Khanderao L and M Balna Ibrahim Dada vs Khatibai widow Smitham B and Co.

93-08 M B Chothia Mahalchand Nagji vs Bai Naudoo and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BHAMAN.)

After the Minutes of the order of Reference in Suit No. 689 directal is settled.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lalleebhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

756-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhevandas and others vs Mahmahendas Ramji and others Mansecklal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.

615-08 Mulji and K Parvatibai widow vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna and others Edgelow G W and Co.

981-07 C F D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others vs Haji Adam Osman and others Payne and Co.

945-08 Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Meerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.

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	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	3,200	4,100	.....	7,300
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	30	.....	53
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.....	19,800	30,000	90	49,890
Total for 9 weeks	23,000	34,100	90	57,190
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,782	3,834	46	6,762
Per mile of Ry..	23	32	.....	55
Total to corresponding date...	16,040	25,748	540	42,328

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNCILS BILL.

"THEY are watching us in India; People in India watch what we are doing" is the bogey with which Lord Morley has endeavoured to frighten his colleagues into acquiescence over the provisions of the India Councils Bill. "There may be tension again at any moment," he says—though disclaiming that the prospect of unrest has in any way forced his hand, India—that is if any infinitesimally small portion of the population is India—is watching, but with less anxiety and concern than Lord Morley would have his colleagues believe. The Bengali is watching; for nothing would give him greater pleasure than a fuller opportunity of airing his loquacity, which he will get if an executive and a larger Legislative Council is created for him with headquarters at Calcutta—and it was after all only proposed to apply Clause 3 to Bengal, at the present juncture. In reply to the Secretary of State the Government of India has wired to the effect that the arguments used in 1905 have no longer the same force, as the conditions are changed, "Constitutional changes, including the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, would increase the work of the Lieutenant-Governors and it would be necessary to give them further assistance and to relieve them of minor executive matters." Undoubtedly; but still not a word about the probable cost. We are not disposed to give Parliament any further control over the administration of India than it already possesses, but to give the Government unrestricted powers to create or abolish Councils, to destroy in a moment the results of their deliberations, would be a stupendous mistake. A new and overzealous Viceroy, in conjunction with a Secretary of State anxious to make a name for himself, would be able to wreak illimitable mischief if Clause 3 had been allowed to remain, and the check insisted upon by the Lords is absolutely necessary.

To grant Bengal a new constitution would be a concession to unrest, say what Lord Morley may. Instead of being first, it should be the last province to have a larger voice in the management of its own affairs, for it is the least ready and the least deserving. At the time of the redivision of Bengal an Executive Council was suggested, but it was then objected that the duties of the Lieutenant-Governor were personal in their nature and must be performed in person. But since 1905, we are now told the views of the Government of India have undergone a change. The Lieutenant-Governor, who is always a Civilian of more than thirty years' standing, is expected to know—and does know—every district in his province, its resources, its needs and its aspirations. He must, as was pointed out some little time ago by Sir Thomas Raleigh, cultivate the friendship of those leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities on whom he relies for advice at all times and for support in moments of difficulty. He must know the local civil service; only intimate knowledge can enable him to distribute promotion and censure with an even hand. To create an Executive Council would be to render the Lieutenant-Governor little more than a figure-head, and that is an argument which has been brought forward on more than one occasion by these economists who would not reduce both Bombay and Madras to Lieutenant-Governorships. There was a time when nagging interference and petty over-ruling provoked ill-feeling, produced conflict and delayed the transaction of business between Provincial Governors and the Governor-General, and now that so much more power is to be placed in the hands of the Viceroy nothing is more probable than a return to this undesirable state of things. With enlarged Councils where Councils exist, the tendency to friction is increased; with new Councils where there are now none that danger will be doubled. It is all very well to pretend these concessions are not offered as a sop to Cerberus, but we fear the pretence daily becomes more transparent.

The views of the Viceroy and the Government of India Lord Morley ascertained while the Bill was in the Committee stage. Lord Curzon on Tuesday, as on a former occasion, asked for the views of provincial Rulers and Councils, and though the Secretary of State deprecated putting those views on record, there seems to be little chance of a satisfactory conclusion until those views are ascertained. The ardent hope that by the time the Bill comes back from the Commons Lord Morley may have a consensus of opinion sufficiently strong to induce the Opposition to assent to the re-insertion of Clause 3, may be re-echoed. And if that consensus of opinion exists, why not let Parliament know of its existence. Meantime, by declining to give the Lords the information the Opposition sought, the Secretary of State has brought about the delay he was most anxious to avoid. One concession to popular feeling, however, he did make in the introduction of a new clause providing that all rules and regulations made under the Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as they are made. But is not that inconsistent with the objection to give Parliament the right to decide what Provincial Councils shall be created? If the Secretary of State and the Viceroy may not make rules and regulations without sanction why have proposed to empower them to call Councils into being? But if we may accept the statement of the *Standard* as authoritative, the Bill will be presented to the Commons with Clause 3, as originally inserted, intact, with a view to securing that large consensus of favourable opinion demanded by the Opposition. Yet that is not quite what Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have asked for. They desire information as to the needs of the different provinces and for the views of the rulers and public opinion in provinces where Councils exist, not the opinion of the Commons, who collectively and individually are as little acquainted with the needs of this country as of Franz-Josefland. The democratic independence of the Commons may perhaps lead them to approve the clause out of mere desire to flout the Lords; on the other hand it is equally possible they will regard it as an attempt to curtail the privileges of Parliament. Whichever way the Commons decide, the progress of the measure will be delayed—not a matter for great regret, however, as the inclination to rush the matter has so far been the most regrettable feature of its progress.

TROPICAL SANITATION. THE Engineering Department of the Government of Brazil has turned its attention to a bold project. The population of Buenes Ayres—once, in spite of its name, a remarkably insanitary town—now doubles itself every sixteen years, and it is calculated that at this rate its citizens will number nine millions in fifty years' time. The sanitary works that have been so effective in decreasing the rate of mortality in the town were designed as a provision for 400,000 persons. They have now, with certain extensions, to do the sanitary work of 750,000. The strain is but too likely to bring the city back to its former unhealthy condition, but the authorities, determined that it shall not fall away in such a fatal direction, have reconsidered the whole problem in the broadest manner possible. They propose to spend fourteen millions sterling in the next thirteen years on extending the present sanitary works until they can supply the wants of the expected increase in the population up to the year 1922. A second part of the scheme provides for the expenditure of a similar sum within the remainder of the period of 50 years in which experts calculate that the population of Buenos Ayres will reach a limit of nine millions. At present an area of twelve square miles is provided for. These bold municipal authorities now propose to extend the water supply and drainage systems over an area of 75 square miles. Such a proposal would probably make our Bombay City Fathers faint or even draw their very last municipal breath, but in Brazil it is deemed wise and reasonable. The water supply of Buenos Ayres is drawn from the great River Plate, and no better source it seems could be desired. For the new extension a shaft will be sunk in the river, a kilometre from the shore, and connected with the pumping station by a tunnel ten feet in diameter. This will forward 400 million gallons of water daily to the town, which means 66 gallons per head for six millions of people. They cannot possibly want more and we must hope that they may not be over-supplied, before they have increased in numbers, as Bombay sometimes is. The water will be raised by six centrifugal pumps to the purification establishment, each pump sending up over two and a half million gallons hourly. These pumps will be increased to twenty-four as need arises. The reservoirs and filters for the extension will be of the same pattern as those now in use, and the filtered water will be stored, as now, in tanks underneath the filters. Huge Worthington engines will do the work of lifting the water into the town, to two extra reservoirs, each of three tiers of steel tanks, and each with a capacity of sixteen million gallons. These reservoirs are to stand on columns and will be enclosed in a building, in which eventually two others will be erected when necessary. There will be 1,100 miles of piping of all sizes—the largest four feet in diameter—for distribution of the water. The sewerage of the city will be accomplished by nearly 1,000 miles of earthenware pipes converging to twenty-four centres, from twelve of which the sewage will flow away by gravitation to the outfall; from the remaining twelve, hydraulic pumps, actuated from a central point, will lift the sewage into the intercepting sewers. The total length of these sewers will be 77 miles, and armoured concrete will be employed in making them where possible. These will all connect with the present system and the outfall will be on the same site as now, for experts are satisfied that the selection of the River Plate for the disposal of the sewage, even without purification, is "not objectionable." For all this funds are needed, but apparently enough will be forthcoming at an early date for beginning the work. The old works were constructed twenty years ago, and it says much for those who designed and erected them that even later science finds the system so admirable that the new extension will follow on the same lines, without break of gauge or any duplication of drains or water-pipes to puzzle the brains of those who have to manipulate them.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL. To have been able to face the depression of the last year and still to have maintained progress is enough proof that the Manchester Ship Canal is at last surely, if slowly, gaining the confidence of shipowners and of the public in general. The details of the last half year's working have just been published, and though there was necessarily a decrease in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous record year, yet it was only a little over seventeen thousand pounds while the working profit was £139,106 as compared with £146,145, a decrease of only £7,039. The tonnage using the Canal decreased by nearly half a million tons, but all except fifty-four thousand tons of this was accounted for by coal. We have remarked that the year saw progress maintained though for the first time in its history the Canal had a set-back. Having regard, however, to the prevailing depression and the fact that the set-back was so small in comparison with [illegible] trade in general it is justifiable to say that not only was progress maintained but good progress. This, too, is the view taken by Mr. Bythell, the chairman, who said "that the history of the past half year, however, showed that the halt was not a sign of arrested development. "Indeed," he said, "the way in which they had come through the crisis showed that there was interest, strength, and vitality in it, and that they might be sure that as soon as trade became really active their existing trades would again begin to show expansion, and the negotiations which were at the present time hanging fire would be reopened, and some of them come to maturity. The history of the past half year, indeed, showed conclusively that when things moved they began to recover lost ground though the prolonged stoppage of the cotton mills and the lateness of the Egyptian crop disappointed them in respect of receipts from cotton imports." Another thing brought out is a matter on which Manchester can congratulate itself. Although there was a falling-off in the weight of traffic it was mainly in the lower classes of cargo. The large coal shipments of the previous year were due to special circumstances, not under any control, and had they not existed there is little doubt that the comparison of the last half year with the previous corresponding period would have been extremely satisfactory. Shareholders have probably a very long time to wait before they can see dividends, but the value of the undertaking is becoming more and more patent and appreciated by Cottonopolis.

LALA LAJPUT RAI is postponing his return to India by a few weeks.

MR. D. BUTLER, Imperial Mycologist, proceeds on six months' leave in April, Mr. W. McRae officiating.

DR. LEATHER, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, is proceeding on six month's leave, Mr. H. E. Arrnett officiating.

JUSTICE Asutosh Mukerjee delivers the Convocation address of the Calcutta University next Saturday.

SIR RICHARD DANE, Inspector-General of Excise, proceeds on six months' leave in April, prior to retiring.

THE dacoity trial is proceeding at Serampore before the Deputy Magistrate, all the accused being now placed in one batch.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. WYLLIE, Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon, will vacate his appointment early next month.

THREE lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the extension of the Morapur-Dharmapuri Feeder Railway to Hosur, which is to be used as a relief work.

IT is now settled that Mr. Justice Harington will carry on the duties temporarily as Chief Justice, Bengal, after the departure of Sir Francis Maclean, until the arrival of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who is expected to reach Calcutta about the 11th April.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were:—on the last day of February 1907, Rs. 13,96,20,000; February 1908, Rs. 15,78,07,000; and February 1909, Rs. 12,76,66,000.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE MUSICAL WORLD OF BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 19.

AT the moment of writing the musical life of Berlin is in full swing. A thousand concerts in the course of the season; it is more than enough! It is to be expected that a large percentage of these concerts should be of small value. Every season, the ebbing stream of musical life in Berlin engulfs a large number of beginners, who were venturesome enough to launch their frail barks upon the tide. The Mendelssohn Commemoration Festival formed a welcome haven from the stream. This festival was held to celebrate the centenary of his birthday. Both soloists and orchestra strove for weeks to outvie one another in the execution of the works of the great master, whom fashion has of late forsaken. Will this impetus have a lasting effect; Will Mendelssohn's works continue to find a more frequent place on concert programmes? The answer remains in doubt but is more likely to be in the negative than in the affirmative. It must be admitted that the reappearance of the master's works has in every case made a deep impression. How should it be otherwise? Do they not unite richness of imagination with clearness and perfection of form, with gracefulness and charm? But the question still remains, will lovers of music have courage enough to range themselves on his side, thus declaring themselves out of the fashion? Furthermore, will musical amateurs have sufficient buoyancy to be able to plunge into the clear stream of his music after having become enervated by the unwholesome artificialities of music in its most up-to-date form? One circumstance alone remains to afford us perhaps a certain amount of hope that, sooner or later, Mendelssohn will one day come into his own again: we allude to the continued and increasing appreciation and attention devoted to the music of Brahms. Herein lies to some extent freedom from the tyrannical and autocratic rule of the Wagnerian conception. It might reasonably be supposed that if the works of the great, but cold and colourless, composer of the late romantic school meet with recognition and appreciation, the compositions of the graceful and lucid composer of th[illegible] early romantic period should also find their meed of popularity.

It cannot be asserted that any [illegible]tone has been left unturned to help the young musicians, the composers of the hour, to fulfil their destiny. Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss have already taken their place in our concert rooms as classical composers; the artistic but unimaginative Max Reger is zealously cultivated; a number of still younger aspirants are being steadily pushed to the fore, such as Franz Naval, the singer, Beines, Feist, Streicher. Karg-Ehlert and others. But there is not a single one among the lot concerning whom one would dare to venture great hopes. Marteau has made himself the interpreter of a great new concerto for violin by Reger, and the skill he has devoted to the execution of this difficult task is beyond all praise. But Reger's somewhat stodgy music, adhering as it does to the form of Bach without either his imagination or his mighty genius, could not even be made palatable by Marteau's wonderful technique. For the rest Marteau's influence is making itself felt in various directions in the chamber concerts of Berlin. In conjunction with Ernst von Dohnanyi, whose piano playing is more distinguished by grace and delicacy than by any actual inspiration, Marteau plays sonatas: he has also founded a most admirable quartette. The Joachim quartette evenings still remain indelible in our memories, and if anybody of chamber concert instrumentalists can lay claim to be the successors of the first-named performers, it is the Rose-quartette from Vienna.

I have already alluded to the number of beginners who go under in the musical life of Berlin. Nevertheless, in the course of the last four or five years a band of young artists has come to the fore, who represent the present generation. Of this band it may be said that they have aroused great hopes for the future. Among them is a violinist, such as the brilliant Karl Flesch, who is a faultless master of technique, and whose technique is only surpassed by his qualities as musician. Among pianist may be mentioned as belonging to this band Arthur Schnabel, whose talent becomes more evident at each successive concert, and Paul Goldschmidt, whose playing is distinguished both by elegance and soul. Among the singers of the younger generation, Elena Gerhardt has come to the fore this winter through her concerts: she has shown a ripe mastery of the arts of singing and declamation in the songs of Brahms, Grieg, and Wagner.

With regard to orchestral organisations, unfortunately Oskar H. Fried has retired from the direction of the symphony concerts of the Bluthner orchestra. Richard Strauss has not proved altogether satisfactory as the conductor of the symphony concerts given by the Royal band; he has won unstinted appreciation as a conductor of Mozart and of his own music, but in the case of other composers, he often proves unsympathetic in his interpretations. Nickisch achieved a brilliant success by performing at at his concerts Beethoven's fourth and ninth symphonies, these being the master's first and last works of this kind. This was one of the achievements of the season, and Hermann Wolff may once more congratulate himself on the fact that the Nickisch concerts still play the same part in the musical life of Berlin as they have done for years past.

NAVIGATION CONVENTION.

The question of a general navigation convention has been brought a step nearer to conclusion by the endeavours of Leonard Mac Carthy, the Newcastle shipowner. In the first place he has secured the co-operation of the owners of tramp steamers along the north-east coast of England, who formerly were entirely opposed to this union; he has also entered into arrangements with the more important steamship companies and has formulated his proposals.

The Director of the Hamburg-America Line, Herr Ballin, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, and the Nippon Yusen Kisha, have promised their support to this movement. Mac Carthy fully developed his plans at the Baltic and White Sea Conference in Copenhagen on the 4th Feb. According to same, a Committee is to be appointed from the representatives of all the shipping companies, with very far-reaching authority. This latter is to have the right, in consideration of the position of the freight market, of proposing to certain shipping companies either the laying down of a [illegible] amount of tonnage against indemn[illegible] the paying of a corresponding [illegible] to be formed for the maintaina[illegible] tionate freight rates.

That the selection of the Li[illegible] separate shipping companies will [illegible] difficult has not escaped Mac Carth[illegible] tion; but the principal effect of this [illegible] ment will lie in the possibility of reach[illegible] such a decision; by this means many steam[illegible] ship companies will feel themselves obliged to be more considerate in their methods of competition than has hitherto been the case. It was quite clear that Mac Carthy had the majority on his side. His principal opponent in the discussion was the representative of Lloyds' Committee, Mr. Robert Gordon. The meeting resolved to chose a Select Committee to draw up the terms of the convention. We shall soon be in a position to supply information as to the success of this movement.

INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Minister von Bethmann-Hollweg has characterised it as extremely regrettable that the number of members in the German Reichstag representing the industrial classes is not sufficient to voice their interests, and to afford expert advice. Just at this moment, when the new law concerning the founding of Chambers of Industry is on the carpet, the Union of Manufactures has remedied this want by inviting the representatives of various industrial branches to a conference for the discussion of this Bill with the members of the Reichstag. Deputies of all shades of opinion, always excepting the Social Democrats, have accepted this invitation, and, in the course of lengthy discussions, have informed themselves as to the opinions of these experts. This led to the result that the opposition of those interested confined itself to four principal points: the question of the publicity of discussions in the Chambers of Industry, the privileges of the chairmen of the Chambers, the duration of their authorisation, and the determination of the active and passive [illegible]franchise. In the course of the discussion such a satisfactory expression of opinion was obtained that the Deputies expressed a wish that, in the case of all future bills in which the manufacturing classes were chiefly interested, similar preliminary discussions should take place for the instruction of the representatives of the people.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

The effect of the projected financial reforms upon the debts of the German Empire is clearly shown by a memorial worked out last November. According to this the total debts of the Empire amount at the present moment to 4,235½ millions of marks, on which 154 millions are accounted for in the new Budget by interest an amortisation. As the Budget of the Empire balances with 2,630 1/3 millions of marks, the necessary quota for interest (5½ percent) is not very high. In the future, however, the amortisation is to be raised from the present minimum of 1 per cent to 3 per cent, to which the interest saved is to be added. In 43 years at the latest the combined debts of the Empire will, together with the projected and existing loans, be paid off. It is one of the aims of the plans of financial reform at present laid before the Reichstag to create, in the future a state of affairs, by means of which not a single penny will be required to be paid for interest on public loans out of the Imperial coffers. In the first years of its existence the Empire was in the enjoyment of this happy state of affairs. Among its assets it has an increasing capital from the postal and telegraphic departments of 940 millions, and from the Imperial railways of 789 millions, as well as 16 millions from the Government printing works, which bring in an annual surplus of from 78 to 79 millions. Some political economists maintain that the amount fixed is higher than necessary in consideration of the interests of the smaller shareholders.

L. ASCH.

THE news has reached Rangoon that Sergeant Instructor Emmett, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been selected to succeed Sergeant-Major Graystone, as Sergeant-Major of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

THE Dublin correspondent of the "Lancet" writes.—"One of the rarest items of the record registered by the working of the Old Age Pensions Act is that of the simultaneous receipt of the pension by parent and child. And of this exceptional state of things our Dublin—muddy streets, eternal mist, and high mortality notwithstanding—has furnished one of the few specimens. The mother is aged 95 and her daughter has just passed the qualifying limit of 70. A special feature of the case is the fact that the evidence of the mother's age is the birth certificate of the daughter. And, although born in the country (County Carlow) and long resident therein, the mother's migration to the less pure urban atmosphere did not affect her health, and she has resided in the same house for the past forty years and over. Her thirteen children all still survive, and she has some twenty-five grand-children. She is in full possession of her faculties; her hearing is good, and she does not use spectacles. She enjoys her meals thoroughly. Her philosophy of life is simple.—'The way to live long is to trust God and never to worry about anything. I have never been sick in all my long life, and never took any ones of medicine.'"

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

Re-insertion of Clause 3 Negatived.

LORD MORLEY'S APPEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Morley, in moving the re-insertion of Clause 3 in the Indian Councils Bill, emphasised the importance of the way in which people in India watched what they were doing.

Understanding that objections to the Clause were founded on the view that the opinion of the Government of India had not been sufficiently ascertained, he had telegraphed an enquiry; and had received a reply to the effect that "the arguments used against the scheme in 1905 have no longer the same force as the conditions are changed.

"Constitutional changes, including the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, would increase the work of the Lieutenent-Governors, and it would be necessary to give them further assistance and to relieve them of minor executive matters.

"Executive Councils will best give the required assistance and we should regret if the present opportunity of obtaining this power were lost. We are opposed to the creation forthwith of Councils in all the larger provinces. We should create Councils gradually in the light of experience."

Lord Morley appealed to Lord Lansdowne not to postpone giving the Government of India powers which, the House of Lords did not deny, might, with a little more experience, be useful, and which the Government of India had undertaken to use carefully.

Lord Lansdowne pointed out that the Government of India admitted that they had entirely changed their views since 1905. Additional burdens on Lieutenant-Governors, he said, could best be alleviated by creating Executive Councils similar to those which we knew in Madras and Bombay. It was evident that the Government of India had not yet fully enquired into the needs of the different provinces. He deprecated the announcing to the whole of the provinces when Lord Morley and the Government of India did not intend to give Executive Councils except to [illegible] the result of the agitation. Bengal, which was [illegible]

Lord Morley's announcement that day, he said, did not alter the case, and the Lords would do well to reject the Clause.

Lord Crewe said he would have thought that the desire of the Government of India to proceed carefully would have appealed to the Lords.

Lord Curzon said that what the Opposition wanted was to ascertain the views of the rulers and public opinion in the provinces to which Executive Councils were to be [illegible]. He hoped that before the Bill came [illegible] the House of Commons, Lord Morley [illegible]ve a consensus of opinion sufficiently [illegible]o induce the Opposition to assent to [illegible]3. If the Executive Councils were es[illegible]hed in old Bengal, Lord Morley could not [illegible]ng refuse them in new Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. That, said His Lordship, would revolutionise the system of Indian administration.

The re-insertion of the Clause was negatived without a division; and a clause, proposed by Lord Morley, providing that all regulations and rules made under the Act should be laid before Parliament as soon as possible after they were made, was adopted.

The third reading of the Bill will be taken on Thursday.

Lord Macdonnell never moved any clause modifying the Partition of Bengal.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The "Standard" states that the Government has decided to re-insert Clause 3 in the India Councils Bill in the House of Commons intending, before the Bill is again submitted to the House of Lords, to secure the large consensus of favourable opinion demanded by the Opposition.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Transvaal has arranged to place the deported Asiatics on board ship at Lourenço Marques, instead of sending them over the Natal border.

CONGO ATROCITIES.

Belgian Lieutenant Sentenced.

LONDON, MARCH 10

A Belgian officer, Lieutenant Arnold, has been sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for atrocities on the Congo.

ARMY ESTIMATES ADOPTED.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the House of Commons last night, the Army Estimates were adopted and Dr. Rutherford's amendment was rejected by 217 votes to 100.

INCOME-TAX IN FRANCE.

Bill Adopted.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The French Chamber has adopted the Bill introducing the income-tax.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

Transit of War Material.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon regarding the situation in the Balkans, Sir Edward Grey stated that communications were constantly passing between the Powers, with the object of promoting a general settlement, but negotiations were not sufficiently advanced to say when the Conference would meet.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Porte has authorised the landing of Servian war material at Salonika from two steamers which are now *en route*.

An Austrian loan of nine millions sterling, mainly for military expenditure, has been issued and largely covered.

STIRLING DIVORCE CASE.

Husband Granted Divorce.

WIFE'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

By the judgment in the Stirling Divorce case, a divorce is granted to the husband and is refused to the wife.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

Heavy Casualties.

BRINKLEY PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A tornado has swept Arkansas, killing thirty persons and injuring sixty. The town of Brinkley has been practically destroyed.

WAR OFFICE AND MR. WRIGHT.

Aeroplane to be Purchased.

KING'S VISIT TO PAU.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The "Daily Mail" states that the War Office has already decided to offer to purchase one of Wright's aeroplanes.

The King is expected to visit Pau on Friday to see Mr. Wright fly.

ARRESTS UNDER REGULATION III.

Publication of Details Undesirable.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan, replying to a series of questions, repeated that arrests in India were made under the Regulation of 1818, in order to secure India from internal commotion.

Lord Morley, he said, thought it undesirable to make a statement of the particular grounds for action in each case.

Mr. Belloc and Mr. Mackarness desired to carry the matter further, but the Deputy Speaker refused to accept a motion for the adjournment, on the understanding that the Ministers refused the information on the ground of public interest.

INDIANS AND THE COLONIES.

The Emigration Question.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Colonel Seely, in the House of Commons this afternoon, stated that it was not proposed to enlarge the scope of enquiry regarding the emigration of Indians to the Crown Colonies to include self-governing Colonies. None of the self-governing Colonies had asked for such an enquiry.

OUTRAGE IN ALGERIA.

Offenders Smartly Sentenced.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Four ringleaders of the party of recruits of the German Foreign Legion, who held up the train in which General Vigy was travelling in Southern Algeria in December last, have been sentenced to from ten to twenty years' penal servitude and the rest to terms varying from five to two years.

MR. ASQUITH ON FREE TRADE.

Great Speech in London.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Asquith delivered a fighting speech at a great Free Trade meeting in the Queen's Hall last night. Two hundred members of the House of Lords and Commons, including a number of prominent Unionists and Labour Members, were seated on the platform.

Mr. M. J. V. Stephen Superintendent, Post Offices, Burma, has been appointed Inspector General Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle, Allahabad, in the room of Mr. Gorman.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Bunder Abbas Threatened

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the insurrectional movement is extending in Laristan. Syed Hussein is threatening Bunder Abbas and Lingah, where a state of panic prevails.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that Great Britain and Russia are still in consultation with reference to Persia. Complete harmony prevails in principle regarding the line to be taken.

KEPITIGALLA RUBBER ESTATES.

Action against National Bank

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Justice Bray has given judgment for plaintiffs with costs in the action of the Kepitigalla Rubber Estates versus the National Bank of India.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Ashwini Kumar Dutt's Case.

QUESTIONS BY MR. GOKHALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Mr. Gokhale asks the following questions at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council:—

(a) Have the Government of India received from the wife of Babu Ashwini Kumar Dutt, of Barisal, one of the nine Bengalee gentlemen recently deported, a memorial drawing the attention of Government to the report that her husband is seriously ill and praying for his restoration to home and liberty?

(b) Is it a fact that Babu Ashwini Kumar Dutt is seriously ill?

(c) Are Government not in a position to state how long they propose to keep Ashwin Babu, as also the other deportees, under restraint?

Notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy of questions urging (1) more liberal treatment of malgurars of the Central Provinces in connection with land revenue assessment; (2) complaining of lack of facilities in the Central Provinces for exchange of currency notes of different circles; (3) directing attention to the alleged increase of railway working expenses contemporaneous with the fall in railway earnings; and (4) directing attention to criticisms in the "Indian Engineering" of 2nd January last on the subject of the treatment of third class passengers on Indian railways.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

Official Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

It is understood that a member of the Board of Revenue will be deputed to make enquiries on the spot into the circumstances of the riots in the Guntur District.

LATER.

Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, has been deputed to inquire into the circumstances of the recent riots at Guntur on the spot.

SERIOUS MINE ACCIDENT.

Four Killed; Twelve Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

News of a serious accident at the Ooregaum Mine, Kolar Gold Mine, has reached Madras. Owing to a skip being wound up too rapidly, two Italians and two coolies were killed and twelve others injured.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET.

Liberal Provision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The forthcoming Railway Budget makes liberal provision for the renewal and increase of rolling-stock.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Influence of Party Politics.

FRICTION BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 10.

Recourse is being had to party politics in Municipal elections here. The Hindus are making a dead set against all Mahomedans who refuse to declare for the Congress and against the Moslem League, and, in consequence feeling is running high between the Mahomedans and the Hindus.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Eighth Division, Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH. 10.

The Eighth Division Assault-at-Arms is being held at Lucknow throughout the present week. Practically all the Regiments in the Division are represented and events are being keenly contested. The finals will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Local Purchase of Stores.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

A Press communique states that the orders of the Secretary of State, on the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1906 to enquire into the procedure prescribed for the purchase of stores for the use of Government departments, has now been received.

He agrees that the existing rules and procedure regarding the purchase of stores may with advantage be modified, so as to give greater encouragement to the purchase in India of articles which are either produced or manufactured locally. The rules applicable to such purchase will accordingly, in future, require purchasing officers in all cases to give preference to articles manufactured in India from Indian materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good and the price not unfavourable.

Similarly the rules will require that articles manufactured in India from imported materials shall, in preference, be purchased in India, when the price is as low as that at which articles of similar quality can be obtained through the India Office.

As regards purchase in India of imported articles, the Secretary of State has decided to introduce certain modifications in the present system, in the direction of authorising the purchase of such articles when their value is inconsiderable. The rules applicable to such purchases will now permit officers to purchase locally, within certain money limits, articles of European manufacture, not only as hitherto in cases of urgency, but also when, owing to greater promptitude of supply, economy will be effected.

Further, the Secretary of State has agreed, subject to certain conditions, that in case of important construction works, the supply of English stores required for the execution of such work, may be included in contracts let to Indian firms of standing.

At the same time the Secretary of State desires that it should be clearly understood that these modifications in the system of the supply of stores are to be regarded purely as experimental measures, subject to revision if they should be found to result in the deterioration of quality or the increase of cost to Government.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned a proposal for the establishment of an inspecting staff for testing and passing supplies purchased in India. Details of the scheme to give effect to this decision are now being worked out for submission to the Secretary of State, and the new rules cannot be carried into complete effect until a settlement has been arrived at, and the sanction of minor points regarding the method in which they are to be applied in actual practice.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Enlargement of Powers.

QUESTION OF TOWN LANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

Now that the Rangoon Municipality have been vested with plenary powers similar to those possessed by Bombay, it is confidently expected here that the municipal Committee, with its augmented powers and the free hand it has been given by the Decentralisation Commissioners in the matter of appointment and removal of all Municipal employees, except those of Municipal Engineer and Health Officer, over which the local Government retain control, will turn its fresh opportunities to the best account.

When the Decentralisation Commission held its session in Rangoon, the President of the Rangoon Municipality put in a paper on the Rangoon Town lands, a question of vital importance to the Municipal Corporation, and to the development of the town. At that sitting, the fact transpired that the municipal memorial on that question, which had been addressed to the Secretary of State a long time previously, had not even reached that functionary by that date, that is to say when the Commission was in Rangoon. As a local paper very pertinently remarks, on the omission to mention the town lands question in the Commission's report, there has been something like a conspiracy of silence in regard to it.

THE "RENARD" TRAIN.

Introduction into Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

Mr. K. H. Buchanan, Secretary, Renard Transport Corporation of India, of which Sir Frederic Fryer, late Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Mr. G. V. Martyn, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, are directors, has arrived in Rangoon and in a few weeks' time "Renard" train will be run in Rangoon for experimental purposes.

Messrs. Michael and Co., who have been appointed sole agents for Burma, have purchased one such train.

THEFT BY A CASHIER.

An Exemplary Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Indo Bhosan Mitter, formerly cashier of Babu Jogendro Nath Roy, Zamindar of Noral, was yesterday sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on two counts; the sentence to run concurrently, for theft of currency notes to the value of over two lakhs of rupees, the property of his master.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A STILL-BORN CHARITY.

It is more than two years since a number of Indian gentlemen started a philanthropic mission in Bombay, under the style and title of the King Edward VII. Relief Society. The charity, on which they had embarked, was comprehensive in its scope. It was to relieve the poor and the needy, to suppress professional mendicancy, as far as may be, and to open industrial homes for teaching a variety of humble occupations, whereby the poor might be enable to earn an honest living. One of the objects which the Society had proposed for itself was to "spread sound views on the subject of charity," but, up to now, its propaganda has met with a most chilling response. In its early enthusiasm some representatives of the Society approached Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, whom they were happy to find ready with his sympathy and advice. Believing that the industrial homes projected by the Society would be forthcoming in good time, he advised them to take great care that paupers were not spoilt by too generous treatment, adding: "Your chief difficulty will be to strike a happy mean, and so manage that your homes are neither too attractive, nor too forbidding." Alas! their chief difficulty arises, not from an apprehended abundance of means which might provide the race of paupers with the luxuries of an attractive home, but from an absolute lack of means. The total amount of subscriptions and donations received by the Society during the whole period of its existence, was Rs. 302, which, deducting expenses, will leave but a trifling surplus in hand. The report is a lugubrious record of negative results. No funds, and, consequently, no work! I understand that there is, with a very few exceptions, a lack of enthusiasm among the members themselves, and that every one of them has not been equally ready to pay the modest subscription of Rs. 12 per annum. Influential gentlemen have lent their names, but given none of their substance, to the institution in embryo. In the absence of any general movement for the relief of this Relief Society, the managers are patiently waiting for a windfall or two. One gentleman, we are told, had promised a lakh, but "he was snatched away by the cruel hand of death." Another had promised Rs. 30,000, but he, too, died before he could execute his purpose. Organized two and a half years ago, the Society, encumbered with an ambitious title, and far more ambitious aims, is still waiting for a start.

THE SUBMERGED MILLIONS.

There are two classes of "untouchables" in India—the one right on the top of the social ladder, the other quite at the bottom. The former consider their body so sacred that to touch it is sacrilege, the latter are socially held to be so abject and degraded that to touch them is pollution. My present purpose is to say something about the untouchables who are commonly designated low-castes, but whom missionaries and other charitably disposed persons distinguish by a more appropriate appellation, as the Depressed Classes. The public interest is momentarily directed towards them by some noteworthy remarks made at a public meeting by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale on their abject condition. Mr. Gokhale's sympathy with them is earnest and sincere, and he denounced their inhuman treatment as a blot upon the higher castes. At the same time, I agree with him that the status of the submerged millions—they form one seventh of the entire population of India,—cannot be improved either by abusing the higher castes, or by trying to thrust their society upon them. We have to reckon with a deep-seated religious sentiment, with the traditions of ages. The first important step towards their betterment will have been taken when the upper classes of Hindus will be ashamed to loathe and despise them as hopeless pariahs outside the pale of humanity. Such a day, I am afraid, will be very long in coming, and the poor outcastes cannot be left unheeded till that distant day arrives. Mr. Gokhale is credited with the curious fancy that if Government were to issue a decree, whereby the depressed may be uplifted all at once, it would not be a very desirable thing for the upper classes, because it would deprive these latter of the moral benefit accruing from the discipline which they must undergo in order to attain to the stage at which they may overcome their social and religious prejudices against these people. I am not disposed to quarrel with this remark, because it only conveys an abstract proposition, founded upon an impracticable supposition. No imperial ukase can raise the untouchables in the estimation of the higher classes, nor effect any change in their position in relation to those classes. But if it were possible to gain this end through the agency of the State, it would be monstrously unjust and absurd to abstain from an act of pure justice, in order that Brahmins, Kshatryas and Vaishyas might have before them an object lesson, teaching them their duty towards their despised and neglected brethren. That is, the Mahars and other pariahs must continue indefinitely to suffer wrong, until the wrong-doers might awake to the error of their ways.

VERBAL SYMPATHY.

The low-castes have, indeed, been the object of much verbal sympathy and academic toleration from the educated Indians. Mr. Khaparde, the hero of the extreme gang of Extremists, the zealous advocate of the rights of man and of political brotherhood and self-governing institutions, made difficulties about the admission of a Mahar lad to a school attended by pupils of higher castes, and the incident was noticed at the time in this column. Coleridge tells the story of an opulent Dane he had once for his companion while crossing the Channel, who was never weary of repeating with much emphasis: "All are equal, my dear friend, all are equal! We are all Got's children. The poorest man haf the same rights with him." But his conduct was in ludicrous contrast with his socialistic doctrine. From such friends of the low-castes, it is not surprising that they have received no real help, and no substantial relief. But there is an awakening among this very class, and their more fortunately situated countrymen, on their part, are just beginning to evince more serious interest in their welfare. The Depressed Classes Mission, a body composed of Hindu gentlemen, is doing good work for them in Bombay. Christian missions have rescued many from their fallen condition. Government, too, have done something for them, but not as much as they ought to. The Mahomedans have been turning the general neglect of the Hindu community towards their unfortunate brethren into a political weapon against them. They argue that in so far as the principle of the representation of the various Indian nationalities is to rest on a numerical basis, these pariahs must not be classed as Hindus. I scarcely take this as a fair argument. But if the objection were to be allowed, then these people should have their own accredited representatives to voice their urgent and crying necessities in these Councils.

AWAKENING AMONG MILL-HANDS.

It is complained by mill-owners that the operatives are getting every day more truculent and aggressive. Intelligence is slowly dawning among them, and they are getting conscious of their power and possibilities. Although they afforded a flagrant example last year of a gross abuse of their powor in this city, I am sure that as a class, left to their own sound instincts, they are a meek and law-abiding people. If they are gradually getting conscious of the rights of labour, no one will have any cause for regret, except perhaps, the capitalist who employs them. There are also signs among them of a desire for their moral and social well-being. At a public meeting held by them, they passed resolutions asking millowners and the Improvement Trust to provide them with sanitary dwellings at a fair rent. At this same meeting, they condemned intemperance, as well as the obscenities current during the Holi carnival. They have followed up this resolution with a memorial to the Commissioner of Police, requesting that all liquor shops may be closed during the festival. They have made it somewhat of a grievance that whereas these shops are closed during Mohorrum, no such regulation is enforced on important Hindu holidays. They are grieved at the distinction thus made between Hindus and Musalmans, and claim, in fairness to themselves, equality of treatment. They do not perceive that in making this demand they are seeking an unenviable distinction. It is no credit to the lower classes of Musalmans that liquor shops are closed at Mohorrum. They are closed not out of a fond partiality towards a particular community, but because the Government, in the interests of the public peace, are anxious to eliminate one important factor in connection with the riots and disturbances which are apprehended on these days. If there were any warrant for similar apprehensions on Hindu holidays, the Government would certainly adopt like measures of precaution. But in the absence of any such apprehensions, it would be a wrong and a hardship to deprive the poor of a glass or two on festive occasions, because a few individuals get drunk, and perhaps, also become disorderly. Would any one, save the temperance zealot, recommend the closing of all public houses in Great Britain on Bank holidays, because they are always accompanied by cases of drunken brawls and excess? These are just the days when the honest man must not be deprived of the glass which cheers, but, (in strict moderation), inebriates not. As for Holi indecencies, I have been noticing a marked improvement of late years in the behaviour of the lower orders. The grossness is very much less than was observable ten or twenty years ago, and the masses, nowadays, are showing a decided preference to strolling bands of fiddlers, masKers, mummers and buffoons who provide them with no end of harmless amusement during this festival.

DION.

DARJEELING MAIL TRAIN ASSAULT CASE.

Accused Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The release from the Rungpur Jail is reported of Durga Charan Sanyal, who was undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Darjeeling mail train assault case.

LATER.

With reference to Durga Charan Sanyal who now proves to have been released at Dacca yesterday, where he is undergoing four years' imprisonment in connection with the Darjeeling mail train case, a Press communique explains that, in consequence of the remarks of Mr. Justice Brett in disposing of the reference on this case, the mental condition of Durga Charan Sanyal has been continuously under observation.

The communique continues as follows:—"Although no plea of insanity was raised at the trial, there is reason to believe that the man is of weak intellect. It has been ascertained that his friends are willing to give an undertaking to take care of him, and the Government of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, have issued a conditional order for his release and delivery to his friends."

THE ALIPORE MURDER.

Execution of Charu Chunder Bose.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The execution of Charu Chunder Bose, the assassin of the late Babu Ashutosh Biswas, is fixed for Friday week.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Witness Charged with Perjury

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Additional District Magistrate, Midnapore, has committed Robhal Chunder Laha to the Sessions, on a charge of perjury in connection with the recent conspiracy trial. Bail for Rs. 10,000 in four sureties was allowed.

THE AMIR'S NEW PALACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Messrs. Osler and Co., Calcutta, are sending a representative to Kabul, to carry out the electric lighting of the new palace there, which the Amir has now well under construction.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Ladies' Branch Meeting.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held last evening in Government House, Malabar Point, under the presidency of Lady Muir-Mackenzie, when a large number of ladies attended.

Mrs. Stanley Reed read the report of the Branch for the year 1908, in which the Executive Committee stated:—

"The Executive Committee has the honour to lay before its members the Report from January to December 1908.

It is with heartfelt regret that we have this year to record the death at Mahableshwar of our President, Her Excellency Lady Clarke. Her Excellency had during her short time in Bombay shown a great interest in this Association and had presided at the first Committee meeting held this year. We forwarded to His Excellency our expressions of deepest regret and condolence for the irreparable loss he had sustained and at the same time sent a letter of condolence to Miss Clarke, both of which were acknowledged. Eight Executive Committee meetings took place during the year, the first at Government House. For the others, rooms were kindly lent by Mrs. Sassoon, twice by Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Lady Petit, Mrs. Stanley Reed and Mrs. Talevarkhan.

A special meeting of the Association was held in January to try and secure the interest of some of our members in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and was addressed by Miss Paterson and Dr. Karmarker. Mr. D. R. Chichgar resigned the post of Honorary Treasurer of this Association early in the year, which resignation was accepted with much regret, as this office had been so ably filled by him since the opening of this Branch. Mrs. D. J. Tata kindly consented to fill the vacancy thus caused. At the July meeting of the Executive Committee, the question of the entrance fee of Rs. 20 was again brought forward. Mrs. Dorab Tata proposed that as the number of members had been limited to 250, and as there were only 27 vacancies to fill, the resolution concerning the entrance fee should be rescinded. Miss Cursetjee seconded the proposition and it was decided to send round a circular to this effect to all the members, asking their opinions on the subject. This was done by the Secretaries, and it was found that with a few solitary exceptions the members were anxious that the entrance fee should not be imposed. So the resolution stands now that 'The number of members shall be limited to 250. At the August meeting of the Committee the work guild was discussed and it was resolved that the list of institutions read by the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Hall, should henceforth be the institutions which the guild should help, supplying articles in proportion to the funds in hand. The distribution of the work was again discussed but no satisfactory conclusion arrived at. It was suggested that the undistributed work should be done by work classes which are held in various places and the work be paid for from the funds. A further sum of Rs. 50 per annum was granted to enable the guild to employ a peon of its own during the busy season of the year. Letters of congratulation were forwarded by the Secretaries to Lady Jehangir and Lady Vithaldas on the honours received by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and answers were received expressing their thanks.

In September, Sister Mary Constance asked our help for the training of three native nurses, all of whom were poor and most deserving. It was resolved that one of these, Krishnabai Vaidya by name, should be provided for, and various suggestions should be made to Sister Mary Constance for the welfare of the others and should these fail the Committee would again consider her request. Miss Scott Paterson asked help for a young Christian woman who had three children to support and had been deserted by her husband. She wished to be taken into the Cama Hospital for training and wanted Rs. 10 a month to help her to this end. This was unanimously voted her. The At Homes have proved a great success in every way, and when a circular was sent round by the Secretaries asking for the names of those ladies who were willing to give At Homes during the year, more than enough ladies very kindly offered to do so and the dates were accordingly fixed at once. We feel sure that greater friendship has been promoted by these functions and that when we again send a circular many more kind people will come forward to give At Homes. We feel confident that the members would wish their thanks to the hostesses who entertained them so gracefully during last year, put upon permanent record in this report. The At Home givers were Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Collie jointly with Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, twice Mrs. N. M. Patel, Mrs. Haji Yusuf Sobane, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Macnee. At each of them music formed the chief item of entertainment, whilst Mrs. [illegible] added some acting and Mrs. [illegible] staches some splendid tableaux vivant. In February Lady Jenkins, one of the Vice-Presidents, sent in her resignation and touchingly expressed her regret at her severance and unabated continuation of her interest in the work of this Association. Lady Muir-Mackenzie, the late President, filled up this vacancy. Mrs. Dimmock resigned her Vice-Presidentship in favour of Mrs. Sassoon, after whose departure to England in July Lady Jehangir was elected the other Vice-President, and her vacancy on the Committee as a member was filled up by Lady Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy. During Mrs. Kanga's absence at Poona Mrs. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan acted for her on the Committee. The vacancies caused on the Committee by the departure to England of Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Dimmock and Mrs. Collie were filled up by Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Metaxa and Mrs. Willis. In August, Mr. R. D. Prior, the Government Educational Inspector, proposed some minor changes in the curriculum of the Miss Manning and our Association's Competitive Scholarships which we accepted. In September Mr. Prior wrote: 'The Educational Department's connection with the administration of these Scholarships is purely honorary and causes a good deal of clerical work, etc., and I already bear the cost of the annual notifications; but I am unable to undertake the printing of the new scheme, and unless you can undertake it, the old scheme must remain.' We replied that we never questioned but have always gratefully admired the honorary connection of the Government Educational Department regarding these scholarships. In fact one of the benefits of British Rule consists in its liberal expenditure to promote education, and the duty of bearing the full expense of the examinations of these Scholarships for the last forty years need not be tarnished now. Besides, the new scheme being not of our suggestion, we will be glad if the examinations are carried on under the old system which has worked well.

The following are our Scholarship holders for 1908:—Two scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem (1) Velbai Devji Chothanee, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Bombay; (2) Ahilyabai Shridhar Bhandarkar of the same Institution. Scholarships of Rs. 3 each per mensem: (1) Tarabai Babaji, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's A. V. Girls' School; (2) Rattanbai Pestonji Mahalaxmiwala, Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, Bombay. The Competitive Essay Prize Examin-

ation: (1) Keshavbai Ramrao Sangiri, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Bombay.

In June Mr. R. D. Prior wrote: 'I regret to report that Vaibai Devjee Chothanee, holder of the one of the two scholarships of Rs. 6 for the current year, died on 29th April 1908, and then later on in July this scholarship was awarded to Mithibai Bahmanjee Baruchа of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution." Miss Nazirbi Sheik, the first Mahomedan lady undergraduate, to whom we gave a grant of Rs. 300 during the year, was successful at her previous examination and is now studying for her intermediate course. Mrs. De Souza, a widow from Karachi, was our Victoria Nurse Scholarship holder during the year at the Grant Medical College. It gives us great pleasure to say that she passed her Examination, first class, first and ere going back to Karachi as well as from there she wrote that "I shall ever remember with gratitude, and never cease to pray for my benefactresses, the members of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, for their great kindness to me in my time of direct need and for their helping me to be a Diplomaed Midwife and Nurse from one of the most renowned hospitals, the Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, and they have thus given to me the means to earn an honest livelihood for myself and my five fatherless children.

Through Miss Cooke Miss Ruth Dewajee had a grant of Rs. 5 a month. She is reported to have done as creditably in her second year course at the Grant Medical College as in the previous year, and has expressed her ardent thanks for this favour. Miss Lobo had from the Miss Manning Fund in January Rs. 49-12 to buy medical books of reference and, in July, Rs. 77 for the 2nd Session of her final medical course at the Grant Medical College. In November she received a sum of Rs. 30 for her entrance fee at the L. M. & S. Examination. She had during the year a total sum of Rs. 156-12, adding to which Rs. 77 of last year from the Miss Manning Memorial Fund, a full total sum of Rs. 233-12. It gratifies us to say that she passed her L. M. & S. Examination, 2nd class, and at this year's Convocation received her diploma of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery. She and her mother in most grateful terms wrote their thanks for this kindness.

Miss Machado was recommended by Revd. Mr. Scott of the Wilson College. From Miss Manning Memorial Fund Rs. 20 were granted her for her entrance fee at the University Examination. She was successful at it, passing in the second class. She received her diploma of Bachelor of Art at this year's Convocation. She and her mother wrote their gratitude for this help. The Women's Club at Montreal in Canada desired to exchange papers with our Association and sent a paper on Club life by Miss Weller. We sent to this Club a few extracts of some of the lectures given at our Association. A silver inkstand of the value of Rs. 36 was presented to Miss Kesharbai Ramrao Sangiri, at the hands of Lady Muir-Mackenzie at the Annual Meeting at Government House, for our Essay Prize at the Competitive Examination held through the Government Educational Department. Miss Pearl Irene Renton has won our scholarship in the Government Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination for 1908. We render our hearty thanks to Mr. W. R. Prior, M. A., Government Educational Inspector, for the usual continued favour of making the arrangements for our Competitive Scholarships and Essay Competitive Examination. We repeat our thanks to the Director of the Alexandra Institution for locating there our Teachers' Library, and to Miss Burn, the Lady Superintendent of that Institution, for being its custodian; also to Messrs. Macmillan and Co. for sending four books for it. The Lecture Secretary's Report will testify to the intellectual and social enjoyment the lectures had provided. We have the pleasure to say that during the year the following had become life-members:—the late Lady Clarke, Mrs. Hoosein B. Tyabjee, Mrs. Fery B. Tyabjee, Mrs. Asghar Fazzee and Mrs. Aga Shamsoodin. At the end of the year there were 15 life-members and 183 annual members—Total 198. During the year we record with regret the death of Lady Clarke, Mrs. Pechey Phipson and Mrs. Hasamali Faizzee. Two resigned. 30 new members, 18 life-members, 218 annual members—Total 236.

The following sums have been spent during the year:—

	Rs.	
To the Lady Clarke Work Guild, Rs. 200; also an additional sum of Rs. 50 to defray part of the peon's wages ...	250	0
Through Mr. Prior, Educational Inspector, for Competitive Scholarship ...	336	0
For Essay Prize—a silver inkstand ...	38	0
To Miss Nazrbi Shaik, who on account of illness was unable to appear for her P. E. Examination, to repeat the same course at the Wilson College, was given during the year at the rate of Rs. 25 a month	300	0
To Miss Ruth Dewjee for her second year medical course at the Grant Medical College, at Rs. 5 a month	60	0
To Miss De Souza for Victoria Nursing Scholarship at the Grant Medical College at Rs. 30 a month	360	0
To Nurse pupil Mabel Mashap at the Cama Hospital (half fee) at Rs. 10 a month from 15th August to the end of December	45	0
For Nurse pupil Krishnabai Vaidya at Rs. 20 a month, at the Grant Medical College, from October to December ...	60	0
To Miss Lobo for Medical books, Rs. 49-12; for her Grant Medical College fees for the second Session, June to November, Rs. 77; for her L. M. and S. University Examination fee, Rs. 30	156	12
To Miss Machado for her B. A. University Entrance fee	20	0
Total Rupees...	1,125	12

Mrs. D. J. Tata next read the accounts of the Ladies' Branch of the Association; Mrs. Metaxa, the report of the Lady Clarke Work Guild; and Dilshad Begum, the Lecture repor'.

On the motion of Mrs. Westropp, seconded by Mrs. Row, the various reports were adopted.

Resolutions were then passed thanking Mr. Arthur Leslie for auditing the accounts of the Association and Mr. Barraclough for auditing the accounts of the Work Guild, and also thanking the members of the Committee for their excellent management of the affairs of the Branch during the past year.

It was further resolved to continue the grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 a month to Miss Nazirbi Sheik, who had successfully passed the Previous Examination and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5 per month to Miss Ruth Dewajee, and to give a donation of Rs. 25 to the Teachers' Association for allowing the Madras Branch to nominate 25 under-teachers as free members of that Association.

On the motion of the Begum Saheb of Sachin it was resolved to ask the Secretaries to convey to H. E. the Governor the warm thanks of the Association for allowing the use of Government House for holding their meeting and to express their sympathy with him for Miss Clarke's indisposition and their earnest wishes for her speedy recovery.

At the request of Miss Shirin Manokji Cursetji the President presented the essay prize to Miss Mithibai Bamanji Bharucha.

A vote of thanks to Lady Muir-Mackenzie for presiding on the occasion was then passed, and the proceedings terminated.

During the carnival at Nice a match set fire to the costume of a young man in the crowd. It flamed up, and he and a lad of fifteen who tried to help him were burned to death in a few moments.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Third Day.

The Ladies Day was a distinct success. A good breeze, fresh indeed officially, with enough force in it to make it incumbent on the ladies to work hard and to sail carefully. No soft and gentle wind, but a wet sheet and on the Eastward side of the harbour a flowing sea.

The C class were the first to get off, a record entry, 8 starters out of a total fleet of 9. Sitara was first over the line, to windward, followed by Lapwing, Clutha, Jean, Curlew, Coralie, Tomtit and Maud—1 minute 5 seconds between first and last.

It was a broad reach up to N. Karanja Buoy, and the Lapwing early took the lead, followed by Sitara and Clutha. The Clutha gradually crawled ahead of the Sitara, and the Jean and Tomtit also going well came up among the leaders. Lapwing was first round the buoy, hauling her sheets for a close beat on the port tack, then Clutha and Tomtit were round next drifting down on the tide in perilous proximity to the buoy. Next came Jean, then Sitara, then Maud, Curlew and Coralie.

Nearly all the yachts followed the lead of the Lapwing, standing over to the Westward, but the Coralie very shortly came about, on the port tack and fetching in shore, south of the Committee vessel made up a lot of way. Lapwing gave a lead to the rest of the fleet, after standing on well across the harbour on the port tack, with Maud in close company; judged things exactly and coming about made a bee line to the Schooner only having to tack just before finishing owing to the proximity of the "Sphinx." Tomtit was the next arrival, cutting out the Maud in a most seamanlike manner on the finishing line Then came Coralie, Sitara, Clutha and Curlew. The last named had gone for a cruise down the harbour where she was troubled a little by the Northbrook. Lapwing excellently sailed throughout, saved her time and won easily. Sitara sailed for all she was worth in a breeze which necessitated good handling made up towards the finish and took second place while Clutha piloted and steered well, was third.

Ladies A class Race.—The start was quite a good one, Sapphire being first over the line just to windward of Eileen with Turquoise to leeward of the latter. On the run to the Mark Buoy Sapphire did her best to smother Eileen while Turquoise sailed her own course clear of all Eileen rounded Mark Buoy 40 seconds ahead of Saphire, Turquoise rounding about 1' 20" later on the close reach to N Karanja Buoy, first Eileen, then Sapphire donned topsails the former rounding 3' 15" ahead of Sapphire, Turquoise having done well being only 1' 30" astern of the latter. Then followed a beat to Committee in which Eileen greatly overstood thereby missing her chance of a win. Turquoise looked like a winner, but getting twice in irons lost her chance of first place, but saved her time easily for 2nd prize.

A good start has made in the B class Ladies race Mannikin crossing first closely followed by Pixie Trixie, and Erin in the order named. Two cargo boats right on this made the start lively for the whole class. Pixie took the weather best and gradually drew away slightly from the others' but all followed close on her heels in a good fresh breeze which tried the fair helmswomen considerably. As N. Karanja buoy Pixie was leading still, Erin being second round and Mannikin and Trixie almost together. All the boats stood up on the port tack taking water over and bumping into a head sea. Pixie stood on longest, and made a long reach in fetching the Schooner and geting to gun but failed to save her time on Erin and Mannikin who took first and second prize. All the class were splendidly sailed and you might have thought, watching them, that old experience Yachtsmen were holding the tethers.

Ship's Boats.—The ship's boats Race brought out 9 starters. The R. I. M. S. Hardinge's No. 2 cutter was first over the line, followed by the pinnaces of H, M. S. Hyacinth. Then came an R. N and R. I. M. cutter close together, then 2 gigs of the Hardinge 1 minute 24 seconds between first and last. The course was out to the Mark Buoy on the East of the Harbour and home again. At the finish, the third cutter of the Hardinge, fetched in shore, a little to the southward of the Committee vessel and had some little trouble in getting round. Meantime the Hyacinth's second pinnace came down from the Northward going like a steamer, rounded the stern of the Committee vessel, but carrying on too far before coming about, had to give the gun to the Hardinge's No. 3 cutter which, having got over her difficulties, came in a comfortable first.

The result on handicap was Hardinge's No. 3 cutter, first, second Hyacinth's 2nd Pinnace, with the same vessel's 1st Pinnace in third place.

Yesterday's racing showed a yachting keenness amongst the fair sex in Bombay, pleasing indeed to the heart of a yachtsman, and yachting on the West Coast of India is certainly not in a decadent state, when 24 keen and capable yachtswomen are ready and willing to take the helm in what we consider in Bombay a hard blow.

The following Races sailed yesterday:—

"C" CLASS LADIES' RACE.—Sailed at 4-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Glester..	5 21 55	1 6 55
Coralie ...	1 32	Col H Mead ...	5 23 21	1 6 49
Maud ...	0 23	Officers, R E ...	5 21 58	1 6 35
Clutha ...	3 50	J J Welch	5 25 9	1 6 19
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R. S. J. Gillespie, R E...	5 17 12	1 2 22
Curlew ...	2 18	C A Wordsworth	5 27 54	1 9 4
Sitara ...	3 50	J E Needham...	5 24 32	1 5 42
Jean	5 45	C N Moberley.	5 28 27	1 9 43

Course No. 14 = 4·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Sitara and 3rd Prize won by Clutha. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh.

"B" CLASS LADIES' RACE.—Sailed at 4-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	4 13	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 30 42	0 56 29
Trixie ...	3 50	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.	5 33 53	1 0 3
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall..	5 28 57	0 58 57
Mannikin.	4 36	Officers, R. A. ...	5 38 4	0 58 28

Course No. 14 = 4·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT LADIES' RACE.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36-ft. Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth.....	6 38 38	1 53 38
36-ft. Pinnace II.	Scr	do.	6 27 58	1 42 58
34-ft. Cutter...	7 4	do.	Not timed.	
30-ft. Cutter I.	11 55	do.	6 51 21	1 54 26
30-ft. Cutter II.	11 55	do.	Did not start.	
28-ft. Gig No. 2.	5 18	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.....	Not timed.	
28-ft. Cutter I.	Scr	do.	6 54 4	3 9 4
28-ft. Cutter II.	Scr	do.	6 48 47	1 58 47
28-ft. Cutter III	Scr	do.	6 27 27	1 42 27
28-ft. Gig No. 2.	5 18	do.		

Course No. 42 = 5·8 miles. 1st Prize won by III Cutter Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by II Pinnace Hyacinth and 3rd Prize won by I Pinnace Hyacinth. Wind N.-W. Strength, Fresh.

"A" CLASS LADIES RACE.—Sailed at 5 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	3 58	R.E.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. ...	6 9 0	1 5 2
Turquoise.	4 38	J. W. Stokes and W Darling	6 10 44	1 6 6
Eileen.....	Scr	R. W. Fisher ...	6 6 46	1 6 46

Course No. 36 = 6·65 miles. 1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Turquoise. Wind N.-W. Strength Fresh.

The following races will sail to-day:—

REGATTA 4TH DAY, R. B. V. C. 30 FOOTER YACHTS RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S.	Entered by
Sapphire.....	Scr	R. H. H. Hopkins and Major Muter R. E.
Melody	6 33	J. B. K. Maebeth.

Course No. 5 rev. +7 = 18·2 miles.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, CLASS RACE FOR PIXIE CLASS YACHTS—Sails at 3-5 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	Scr	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.

Course No. 3+14 = 11·2 miles.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 44	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	0 56	Officers, R. E.
Clutha.....	9 20	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie	14 0	R. Walker.
Curlew.....	5 36	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	9 20	J. E. Needham.

Course No. 3+14 = 11·2 miles.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHTS OF ANY SIZE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Jean	62 32	C. N. Moberley.
Mannikin	40 8	Officers, R. A.
Salbai	51 20	Capt H. G. H. Lewellin.
Eileen	Scr	R. W. Fisher.
Turquoise.....	12 8	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling.

Course No. 3+14 = 11·2 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 4TH DAY, LORD LAMINGTON CHALLANGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36-ft. Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36-ft. Pinnace II..	Scr	do.
34 ft. Cutter	11 33	do.
30-ft. Cuter I ...	17 19	do.
30-ft. Cutter II...	17 19	do.
30-ft. Cutter I.....	17 19	H. M. S. Perseus.
30-ft. Cutter II...	17 19	do.
28-ft. Cutter	17 19	do.
30-ft. Gig	17 19	do.

Course No. 42+14 = 9·9 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana.

CAPTAIN LUCAS WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

There was a good attendance at the tennis court of the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon to see the final round for the Club Championship played between Mr. W. Reid and Captain J. T. Lucas. The result was a win for the latter by two sets to love. The first set was very evenly contested and at the critical point when the score stood four all there was a very long game which eventually was won by Captain Lucas. Each player then won a game and the set went to Captain Lucas 6—5. The second set was less interesting. Mr. Reid was hardly at his best and though Captain Lucas had a heavy fall it did not seem to interfere much with his game. He played very well placing his returns judiciously and won the set by 6—3.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 13TH MARCH 1909.

THE SPRING PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.

	st lbs		st lbs
Lovania ...	9 13	Lachlan ...	8 0
Picturesque ...	9 8	Mafeata ...	7 13
Ashanti Gold ...	9 3	Lady Cressy ...	7 11
Volume ...	9 2	Mergui ...	7 8
Forfeit ...	8 13	Conscience ...	6 9
Admiral Crichton	8 9	Sir Galahad ...	6 6
Paul Pry ...	8 7	Rose Water ...	6 4
St Patrick ...	8 4		

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs. it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles.

	st lbs		st lbs
Precious ...	10 1	Dilerjung ...	7 13
Dhafer ...	9 6	Hazza ...	7 12
Alma ...	8 11	Nooman ...	7 12
Famous ...	8 10	Hadee ...	7 11
Menzer ...	8 9	Brutui ...	7 4
Gladiator ...	8 8	Merrily ...	7 3
Jehangir ...	8 7	Darianoor ...	7 1
Sialkote ...	8 5	His Highness ...	6 10
Bendigo ...	8 2	Young Salanie ...	6 0
Antica ...	8 0		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE NURSERY HANDICAP.—About 7 furlongs.

	st lbs		st lbs
Manlock ...	9 12	Winsome ...	8 2
Lady Lomond ...	8 13	Alruna ...	7 13
Gun Metal ...	8 11	Vocalist ...	7 9
Admiral Crichton	8 10	Koko ...	7 7
Haymaker ...	8 5	Peria Doray ...	7 0
Chippy Norton...	8 4	Wolferton ...	6 7
Mergui ...	8 3	Rosewater ...	6 4

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st lbs		st lbs
Fruit Salt ...	9 9	Middleman ...	8 5
Beyhazar ...	9 8	Patel ...	8 4
Rubio ...	9 7	Hyacinth ...	8 3
Zamorin ...	9 5	Malta ...	8 2
Thousand ...	9 4	Telegraph ...	8 0
Tunis ...	9 3	Mirza ...	7 11
Jader ...	9 2	Mahdi ...	7 10
Hundred ...	9 2	Goldman ...	7 9
Rakesh ...	8 10	Ebrahim Pasha...	7 9
Champion ...	8 10	Steam Launch ...	7 8
Winchester ...	8 8	Racer ...	7 7
Patras ...	8 7	Thaboor ...	7 6
Thavil ...	8 6	Redbreast ...	7 5
Turkey ...	8 6	Reuter ...	6 12
Hurgon ...	8 5	Brukat ...	6 8

If top weight accepting be under 9st 9lb it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races due of not struck on before 6 p. m. Thursday 11th March 1909.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, March 7.

For the better administration (to quote the official statement) of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, the Hon'ble the Resident has been pleased to re-appoint Messrs. S. Aravamadu Aiyengar, B.A., B.L., and W. McIntosh, Agent of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal, to membership of the Local Fund Committee for a further period of three years, with effect from the 1st April, 1909.

***

Mr. Chukkerbutti, a well-known contractor, came by a serious accident last Tuesday evening. He was driving in a motor car belonging to another contractor by name Mr. Zaman Khan, and in making a sharp turn the car capsized near Troop Bazaar. The unfortunate gentleman was severely injured in the head and the chaffeur got his right arm fractured. Running cars at break-neck speed is nearly an every-day occurrence, and it is thought that more stringent measures than those already notified should be enforced at once to prevent future accidents. The Police, too, ought to be taught their duties, which, at present, appear to be confined to obsequious "salaaming," which is remarkably pronounced when a Nawab or some big folk is speeding by.

***

The powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class hitherto exercised, within the limits of the Cantonment of Aurungabad, by Captain R. H. Waring, of the 79th Carnatic Infantry, have been cancelled according to a notification in the Residency Orders of the 1st March, 1909.

***

The Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley, accompanied by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, the Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government, paid a formal visit to the Narainguda Star Distillery, the Proprietors of which are Messrs. Abdul Razack and Company. The Resident was satisfied with the machinery, outturn and supervision and expressed himself pleased. I now understand that private stills all over the suburbs—the City having none owing to a strict religious interdiction—will be centred on plots of ground adjacent to the Star Distillery in order to concentrate or facilitate supervision. The Abkari Commissioner came personally the day before yesterday and demarcated the places for the location of stills.

***

Captain Mahomed Sultan, who was in command of the Paigah Troops of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, died last Monday after a short illness. The deceased held a British Commission as Subedar Bahadur in the Hyderabad Contingent, and on being pensioned about twelve years ago, was appointed Commandant of the Paigah Troops. He was a man who had seen active military service and wore on his breast no less than four medals.

***

In Hyderabad, after the Royal House of the Nizam, the next in importance is that of the feudatory nobles, who are known as Paigah Chiefs. The Paigah Estates comprise 23 taluqs, scattered over the districts of Bidar, Nanded, Oosmanabad, Gulburga, Medak, Indur and the Atraf-i-Balda, with a few isolated villages in Aurungabad, Warangal, Mahbubabad, and Nalgunda. These estates belong to the representatives of the three deceased noblemen, Sir Khurshed Jah, Sir Asman Jah, and Sir Vicar-ul-Umra. The estate of Sir Khurshed Jah includes eight taluqs with 488 villages and a population of 270,000; of Sir Asman Jah, seven taluqs with 396 villages and a population of 265,000; and of Sir Vicar-ul Umra, eight taluqs with 409 villages and a population of 240,000. Sir Asman Jah was raised to the Premiership in 1887, in succession to Salar Jung II, and retired in 1894 He was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, who remained Prime Minister till his death in 1902. Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur is now the Prime Minister. Nawab Sir Asman Jah died in 1898, leaving an only son, Nawab Moin-ud-dir. Khan, as the sole representative of his branch of the famous house of Shams ul-Umra. Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra died in February, 1902, leaving two sons, Nawabs Sultan-ul-Mulk (who is now a patient of Dr. Lawrie at Harley Street, London) and Wali-ud-din Khan. Sir Khurshed Jah survived his brother, Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, only five months, and left two sons, the late Nawab Zaffar Jung and Nawab Imam Jung. The former, who represented the Estate by command of the Nizam, died on the 8th January, 1907. Nawab Luthfuddin Khan is now the Trustee of the Estate, and it rests with His Highness to declare him sole heir, which, according to English Law, he is.

***

In December last I mentioned that a Brahmin gentleman of Bombay—Mr. Vishewaha Ayer, if I correctly recollect—was appointed Special Engineer to H. H. the Nizam's Government on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem for a period of six months, to whom the supervision of the reconstruction of the bridges and remodelling of the city and suburbs after the ood destruction were to have been entrusted. I also said that he would take charge of his duties here from the 1st March, 1909. Information to hand discloses now that the expert has declined to accept the appointment, and the result is that the Government will have to fall back on its own staff of Engineering experts.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Abolition of Octroi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The impression grows that the Committee which is sitting on the question of municipal taxation in the United Provinces, has made up its mind on the subject of octroi and will declare for the abolition of that impost, be the substitute what it may. So general is the belief, that clerks in the municipal establishments, for whom Octroi makes business, are already taking alarm at the prospect of a large reduction of posts.

A good deal must happen, however, before that comes into view, and, to begin with, the Committee is still far from being at the end of its long job. It is not likely that Mr. Hope Simpson and his colleagues will have concluded their report much before June next.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The Sheriff of Bombay, has received the following letter from the Italian Consul in Bombay:—

"I have the honour to inform you that my Government in acknowledging the receipt of the first remittance of subscription money sent through this Royal Consulate to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the Calabro-Sicilian earthquake, has asked me to convey its thanks to all who contributed towards the Relief Fund and in particular to your good self, the representative of this generous town who took the initiative prompted by an impetus of philanthropic feelings to start a public subscription to help my unfortunate countrymen.

I am very happy, therefore, to be the interpreter of my Government to convey to you its hearty thanks and to take this opportunity also to once more thank you for the continuous trouble you are taking towards this noble object."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs Vala Peeraj and Co., in a letter to the Corporation, stated that they understood that the present contractor for the supply of grain had been supplying to the Municipality, since 30th September 1908, "Muth" instead of "Ooreed" at the contract rate for "Ooreed"; that if the Municipality were prepared to cancel the present contract, their clients was prepared to supply on four days' notice the best quality of "Ooreed" for the remaining period of the contract at Rs. 49 per 1,000 lbs. instead of the present contract rate of Rs. 51-8-0, and that they were further prepared to supply "Muth" at Rs. 44 per 1,000 lbs. They expressed a hope that the Municipality would consider the matter.

Mr. Umedram Jeewabhai in a letter to the Corporation stated that he understood that the grain contractor supplied to the Municipality "Muth" in place of "Ooreed," and that should the Municipality prefer to have such a poor and cheap grain, he was prepared to supply the same at such a low rate as to effect a saving of Rs. 15,000 within the next four months. He added that he was also prepared to submit his rate for pure black "Ooreed."

The Commissioner in a letter said:—"With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 4436 of the 14th October 1908, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a report from the Assistant to the Health Officer on the subject and to state that the facts as to the quality of the grain supplied by the present Contractors and the condition of Municipal bullocks are as stated by Dr. Sorab. I must add that I do not approve of the action taken by Mr. Soonderdas and his client in visiting Municipal stables and sealing samples of grain, as I think that no person, whether he be a ratepayer or not, has a right to enter Municipal property without lawful authority."

Mr. Baptista said that the sample was given by the mukadum to the man.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that when a sample was given it should be furnished by a responsible man, and not by a mukadum. In the Mills, he had found that the absence of a headman led to an arrangement being arrived at between the underlings.

Sir Sassoon David said that nobody should be allowed to make such examination until he had previously obtained permission from the Health Department.

It was resolved to forward the correspondence to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee that was considering the question.

THE DUTY OF A CIVILISED PEOPLE.

"A great people should express its greatness in its towns, as an artist expresses himself in a work of art; and this, not merely by the splendour of particular buildings, but by the plan and order of the whole. In this way, too, much of London expresses, not our greatness, but rather our futile discontent with things as they are; and where new parts of London are growing up there are few attempts to make them more expressive than the old."

So writes the "Times," prompted by the fact that Mr. Burns has given notice that he will reintroduce his Bill for Town Planning and that just before the meeting of Parliament Dr. H. V. Lanchester read a paper at the Royal Institute of British Architects on some aspects of the subject, in which he said many things of interest not only to architects, but to the general public.

"Dr. Lanchester pointed out that, though by the pressure of circumstances we have become more and more a nation of townsmen, yet 'the consideration of towns as a necessary evil is a hereditary attitude on the part of the English people.' We are by nature lovers of the country, not, like the French or the ancient Athenians, lovers of the town. Our ideals are all connected with the country rather than with the town. We take more pleasure in the thought of the Garden of Eden than in the thought of the New Jerusalem.

"Our best architecture has always been rustic rather than urban; even our great Cathedrals were designed long and low, to be seen in a close among green trees, and not, like the French Cathedrals, to tower up among surrounding buildings; and our most beautiful houses are country houses that seem to grow out of the soil and not to dominate it arrogantly like the great palaces of France. This is all well enough, or would be if we could all live in the country and be a simple rustic people. But we have long ceased to be that without, unfortunately, learning to make the best of town life. We still regard towns as a necessary evil and one that must be endured passively or mitigated by occasional and usually futile efforts to make the town look like the country.

IMPORTANCE OF ORDERED DIGNITY.

"The importance of ordered dignity and grace in our towns, Dr. Lanchester said," has never been felt as it has been felt on the Continent. Since the seventeenth century, when our principles were based on those of the Continent we have, step by step, diverged from the idea of decorating our towns towards that of disguising them here and there by imaginary scenes from the countryside.' And he went on to speak ing of the want of formality in the arrangement and planting of our squares, a want which has caused those squares to be for the most part almost drearier than our streets. For most of those squares look as if their designers had started with the idea of making them resemble isolated bits of the country and then had given it up as a bad job. And this indeed is what has happened, with the result that many squares merely depress us by proving how possible it is to combine the country that we long for with the town in which we have to live.

"We should know by this time that it is impossible to disguise London. It is a huge town, and nothing will make it look like anything else. Yet we are ready to accept any excuse for not attempting to improve it. The natural or accidental beauties of London are great, as indeed the pictures of Whistler have proved to us. He has told us how 'the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night.' This is true enough, and Whistler had a right to take pleasure in the landscape of London and to paint its beauties.

"But the citizens of London ought not to be content with these accidental beauties of its landscape, produced by the magic of nature acting upon the mean and planless work of man. It is the duty of a civilised people to make their own works and beautiful in themselves, whatever the weather may be with the beauty of human design and order. This we cannot do unless we learn to take a proper pride in our towns, and first of all to feel a proper shame in their deficiencies."

"I have no profession," a debtor told the judge at Marylebone County Court. "My wife goes out to work, and I have to stay at home and mind the children."

"A FAIR FIELD."

The present tendency of events . . . to merge all controversies in the central problem of dealing with unemployment and providing revenue . . . seems a fair field for Tariff Reform.—"Times" Leader, January 2.

On all sides, both in the New World and the Old, are to be seen signs encouraging to the Free Trader. What the "Times" describes as "the unexpected strength" of the movement for tariff revision in the United States, the efforts of France and Germany to negotiate reciprocal treaties with Canada, are, again to quote the "Times," "straws which show the wind." But the interpretation of these signs given by the Free Trader is other than that given by the Tariff Reformer. The Tariff Reformer argues that because other nations are striving to diminish their existing tariff walls we should immediately begin to erect such walls; that, while the world is slowly but surely stepping towards Free Trade, this country should take a step along the road of reaction. To so great an extent may the reasoning powers be dulled when the wish is permitted to become father to the thought.

But we, on our side, must not ignore the existence of the danger that while other countries who know by present experience the evils of Protection, are striving to free themselves, we who have for so long been free from these evils may forget, and may throw away the blessings, material and political, which have been secured to us by the far-seeing wisdom of those who opened our ports to the commerce of the world.

After the General Election, Free Traders with an over-confidence engendered by their victory and nursed by the pleasant circumstances of booming trade and general prosperity, relaxed their vigilance, and for close upon two years allowed the ceaseless and insidious activity of their opponents in the work of propaganda to pass practically unchallenged. This is the more to be regretted as the task of convincing is harder for the Free Trader than for the Tariff Reformer. For the facts upon which the Tariff Reformers base their arguments are always obvious. But the obvious is not always the actual. If, however, you assert as fact that which accords with a man's own personal observation, he is naturally inclined to believe you. Tell a man that the earth stands still, that the sun rises in the East, moves overhead southward, and sets in the West—he will readily believe you. The earth is solid and quiet under his feet, his own eyes see the sun moving daily from East to West. Try to induce him to believe that it is the earth which revolves from West to East, and much patient illustration is needed to convince him even of the possibility of the phenomenon. Tell a man that if a foreigner be not allowed to make and supply us with the goods we require a British workman will be employed in making these goods, the assertion is simple, obvious, easy to grasp. Tell him that unemployment will thereby be diminished, and it appears to him, as to his teacher a natural corollary. Try to persuade him that by this fettering of trade, this keeping out of foreign goods, this making less with greater expenditure of labour, the amount of national wealth available for the employment of labour will be greatly diminished and therefore unemployment will increase, then not mere assertion but much clear, patient, simple illustration will be needed to convince him of the fact. And this is the work that is needed throughout the country, this patient spade-work of ceaseless instruction, not the teaching of parrot-like repetition of political catch-phrases.

But it is not easy to reason with a hungry man. The present is the propitious moment to which the Tariff Reformer has looked forward with unblushing hopefulness—the day of trade depression, with its attendant hardships. The discontent born of unemployment renders the popular mind susceptible to the attractive fallacies of the Tariff Reform creed. So long as he or his neighbour is unemployed, the man in the street is indifferent to the most startling accounts of unemployment in protected Germany or America. His only comment is, "Tell me about England." Equally unmoved is he by recitals of the growth of British trade, the rise in wages, the fall in prices, which have taken place in this country under Free Trade. To all these facts, undeniable as they are, he answers with the one question which in his mind looms about every other—"What are you going to do for the unemployed? What's the good of things being cheap if you have no money to buy them?" And to him comes the Tariff Reformer, and says, "Keep the foreign goods out, and you will be employed in making them. Tariff Reform means more work for British workmen."

The assertion seems an obvious statement of fact. Our task is to open the eyes of the British workman to facts which are less obvious, but which are essential to a complete understanding of the case, and which point to a very different conclusion. We have to show him in a plain, convincing manner that all trade is exchange, and that every exchange necessarily consists of two transactions—a transfer of goods or services from A to B, and of other goods or services from B to A; and that such exchange is never made unless it is to the advantage of each party to make it. Every man is aware of these things in his personal experience. A workman knows that he cannot buy food and clothes which other people have

BY THE WAY.

THE LAW LORDS.

Though the House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, consists of eight legal peers, there are only four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, of whom two are, as a rule, English lawyers, one Scottish, and one Irish. The usual practice was departed from nine years ago, when Lord Lindley was appointed to succeed Lord Morris, an Irish Law Lord. A strong protest was made by the Irish Bar and a debate was raised on the subject in the House of Commons. When, however, Lord Lindley retired in 1905 an Irish lawyer, Lord Atkinson, was chosen as his successor.

THREE IRISHMEN AND ONE SCOTSMAN.

Of the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary it so happens that not one is an Englishman. The Senior Lord of Appeal, Lord Macnaghten, who was appointed straight from the Bar in 1887, and Lords Atkinson and Collins are Irishmen, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, who succeeds Lord Robertson, is Scotch. Of the other members who sit in the House of Lords in its judicial capacity two are English—viz., Lords Halsbury and James of Hereford; one is Irish, Lord Ashbourne, and one is Scotch, the Lord Chancellor.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.

The new system under which Parliamentary debates will henceforth be reported by Parliament's own official reporters has its birth, curiously enough just a hundred years after T. Curson Hansard began to print the "Weekly Political Register," which, five years earlier, "Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates" had first appeared. Before a year had elapsed Hansard found himself in very hot water. For publishing an article condemning flogging in the Army he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, while Cobbett's sentence was a thousand pounds fine and two years of gaol.

JACK LONDON.

Mr. Jack London, the novelist, was in Melbourne latest mail advices. He told the interviewers that at his object in crossing the Pacific from America to Australia was to call at strange places and see strange things. His little yacht he called the "Snark" because "The Hunting of the Snark" by Lewis Carroll is one of his favourite books. On the "Snark" he had a Japanese cook, a Japanese cabin-boy, and two Tahitian sailors, also a score of dogs picked up at various islands in the Pacific. Mr. London confesses himself a great dog-lover.

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

There is little likelihood of London running short of water, as all the system of the waterworks companies on both sides of the river have been connected by the Metropolitan Water Board. The London correspondent of the "Scotsman" mentions that the Honor Oak reservoir, covering and area of twenty-one acres, was commenced some ten years ago, and will be ready for opening early in March. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 56½ million and gallons. The reservoir is covered in by many brick arches, and on the roof of these a garden is at present being laid out. The works, the largest of the kind in the world, were designed by Mr. J. W. Restler.

OTHER NEW RESERVOIRS.

Two other important undertakings are making good progress. The contract for the construction of the new reservoir at Chingford, in the Lea valley, has been let for £340,770, the highest tender being £925,386. The area covered will be about 416 acres. The storage capacity will be 230 million gallons. To carry out the great scheme it will be necessary to divert the course of the river Lea for about three miles. The contract for the construction of the new reservoir at Molesey, covering an area of 120 acres, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, has also been let for £152,727, and it will be completed in about three years.

DR. CAMERON LEES.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, who is about to retire from the ministry of the famous St. Giles, in Edinburgh, has had some curious experiences in the course of his long career. In 1856 he was appointed to the Parish Church of Carnock, in Rossshire, and found that the people sided almost to the last man with the Free Church. The result was that on one occasion the young minister found himself preaching to a congregation of one, a snowstorm having prevented the scanty remainder of the congregation attending. At St. Giles his ministry has been of national renown, and Dr. Lees it was who revived the daily service after a lapse of 234 years. He was a close friend of the late Queen Victoria, and once while at Salt Lake City he got a telegram from the Queen telling him to hasten to Balmoral to baptise Princess Ena of Battenberg, now Queen of Spain.

IN MEMORY OF A HORSE.

Monuments to dogs have not been uncommon; monuments to horses are much less frequently met with. One with a remarkable story, the "Wide World Magazine" points out, crowns Farley Mount near Winchester. Underneath it lies buried, as an inscription on the exterior records, "a horse, the property of Paulet St. John, Esq., that in the month of September, 1733, leaped into a chalk-pit twenty-five feet deep, a-fox-hunting, with his master on his back, and in October, 1734, won the Hunter's Plate on Worthing Downs, and was rode by his owner, and entered in the name of Beware Chalk Pit. This inscription was restored by the Right Hon. Sir William Heathcote, Bart., in 1870. A duplicate is in the interior, which is provided with three seats intended for the accommodation of wayfares.

THE PUBLICATION OF DIVORCE CASES

The "Law Times" differs from the Lord Chief Justice in his desire for the suppression of reports of the Divorce Courts. It sums up the situation by stating that "public ridicule and contempt are strong factors which are taken into consideration by many persons tempted to misconduct, and it is for this reason that we think that the fullest publicity, both in the Divorce Court and in our Criminal Courts is eminently necessary." But the "fullest publicity" need not include the reporting of all the statements made in Court.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

President Roosevelt, carried on a successful crusade against what is known as the White Slave Traffic. A correspondent of the "Christian" gives some particulars of the disclosures recently made in connection with the action taken at Chicago. There were in that city seventy-five arrests. Two of the principal offenders were a man and his wife. Their bail was fixed at 25,000dols.—£5,000. Furnishing their own bond, they gave the Government as security their own house and lot valued at 25,000dols—£7,300. The next day they left Chicago for Paris—thus forfeiting to the Government their handsome residence. Reaching France, they immediately resumed their operations.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE COMING OF PANIERS.

A rumour, probably without much foundation, is afloat that the next move in the world of dress will be the introduction of paniers. The wearing of paniers did, as a historical fact, succeed that of the clinging gown. The very women who, for a period dressed themselves in clinging dalmatics of muslin, went to the extreme of donning frocks of which the upper parts were paniers. This was the outcome of their indifference to surroundings and to weather. In the days of the Directoire the streets of Paris were horribly dirty and uncared for. In spite of this ladies of fashion walked out in costumes copied from the Greeks, and, undoubtedly, better calculated for the climate of Greece than for Paris. Ribbons were ultimately utilized to gather the upper parts of the costly dresses, and to hold them clear of the mud—hence came the panier. As we have not gone to the extreme of the women of the Directoire, it is not at all likely that, except in a few instances, we shall adopt the panier. The long, close-fitting sleeve, the high waist, and the general silhouette of the fashionably correct figure leans much more to the Renaissance period as the successor of the Directoire. For the present we are all Directoire, and are quite likely to remain so, for the early spring at least. All the new materials are specially adapted for this style of dressing, and the hats look unfinished, in the eyes of those who know something of the arb of a bygone age, without the long stick with which their wearers supported themselves as they walked abroad. In speaking of the new colours for hats the polyanthus must not be overlooked as a favourite flower for use in masses on a straw hat.

A SEASON OF LACE.

That it is to be a season of lace is undoubted. All the best designers are using lace in large quantities. There are little quillings of Valenciennes lace to edge collars and cuffs, as well as revers, and on many of the neat little cashmere frocks those quillings of lace are abundantly introduced. Their application may easily be left to the selection of the individual, but their introduction to any costume cannot be wrong. Guimpes are composed now of lace applied on fine net, and sometimes even on satin, and, as a rule, the guimpe is accompanied by a pair of long sleeves to correspond. Many of the newest coats are merely cut in panels. With a space left so that the long sleeves of the underdress may appear. All the etceteras of the toilette demand much attention and such touches as closely tucked chiffon in a contrasted colour, set as empiecements between the bodice and the guimpe, add much to the general finish. Real lace, such as Mechlin, and even the various points are rather lavishly used on some of the more elaborate frocks, but it must be borne in mind that, although lace is not within the reach of many there are always excellent imitations to be had. The woman who knows enough about lace to understand how to select standard patterns need not be afraid to wear good machine-made imitations.

DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE AT HOME.

Mr. E. H. Rann has an interview with Dr. A. R. Wallace in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for March, which is of especial interest at this Darwin centenary. There are some excellent photographs with it.

"One-and-fifty years ago there lay in the Island of Ternate, in the Malay Archipelago, a young naturalist, stricken with fever,' writes Mr. Rann. "His enthusiasm for collecting had received a sudden check, and his work was brought absolutely to a standstill. He could do nothing out of doors, and inside the native house where he had made his home, he could could only lie and ponder over the problems which study and research had suggested to his fertile brain.

"One of the problems was that of the origin of species, which had engaged the attention of the greatest naturalists of all countries from times immemorial. The patient had convinced himself that one species changed into another, but the question was how? As he lay there in Ternate, he called to mind Malthus's exposition of the checks to increase afforded by war, pestilence, and famine; and then it suddenly flashed across his mind that this self-acting process would improve the race—that the weakest would go to the wall, and the fittest would survive.

"It was like a streak of illuminating lightning on the dark sky of ignorance and conjecture—the explanation of many problems for the solution of which scientific men had been groping for centuries. Conscious of the stupendous nature of his discovery, the young naturalist had perforce to wait for the termination of his spasm of fever, until he could make notes; and then, weak and feeble, he wrote out his ideas, and despached them with a letter to Charles Darwin, then living in his quiet home in Kent.

"The young naturalist was Alfred Russel Wallace The discovery was that of the principle of natural selection; the essay written at Ternate was the communication read before the Linnean Society on July 1, 1858, along with an abstract of a volume on which Darwin himself was engaged. Jointly they showed that both men acting entirely independently and in ignerance of each other's labour, had conceived the brilliant theory which has freed us from the dogma of special creation, and has guided and suggested the work of every naturalist during the last fifty years.

"Darwin sleeps in Westminster Abbey; Alfred Russel Wallace still remains a mid-Victorian giant, who in spite of his six-and-eighty years retains his intellectual vigour and a measure of physical strength which would do credit to many a man of half his age.

"'I am always at work,' said Dr. Wallace, in reply to an early question as to how he was spending the evening of his days. 'As a rule I manage two steady hours every morning. In the afternoon I take a quiet doze, or content myself with watching the harbour, which you can see from my window there; and in the evening I am ready for another spell of writing or study.'

"There was one topic, I found, on which Dr. Wallace was intent on putting pen to paper—an attempt, perhaps a final attempt, to vindicate the position of himself and his great co-worker Darwin, in regard to modern views on evolution. The recent jubilee of the Origin of Species has brought into greater publicity a fact which close observers have known for many years—that the evolutionary school is split up into sections which are warring with each other, and obscuring the real issue in the smoke of battle. The true faith as set forth fifty years ago has become befogged by phrases that are simply unintelligible to the layman and are little more than even to the combatants.

"'What I want to do,' Dr. Wallace said to me, as the light of battle glinted in his eye, 'is to state once more the essential truth of Darwinism, and its relation to the world of life. I am busily engaged at this moment in preparing a lecture which I am to deliver in London before the Royal Institution. We of this generation seem to have forgotten the fundamental truths set forth by Spencer in his "First Principles," as well as by Darwin. There is a tendency to belittle, if not to ignore, their work; but Darwin, I tell you, will stand secure in the coming ages against all criticism.'"

MEN AND MATTERS.

A BRANCH OF PESSIMISTS.

News comes from Russia that Maxim Gorky has once more come into conflict with the authorities; but he must be used to such trifles by this time, and it is not likely to trouble him much. This truly remarkable man has probably been through more vicissitudes than any other living author, and the full story of his life would make one of the most interesting volumes ever written. He has been in at least a dozen different professions, and at one time things were so bad with him that he attempted to commit suicide. Luckily, he only wounded himself, and, on recovering he became a railway porter. His first story was published in a Tiflis newspaper, and after that success came quickly. Gorky's outlook on life is of the gloomiest, and this is perhaps natural considering the many escapes from death that he has had. Some time ago, a friend asked him why he did not take more care of himself. His reply was characteristic. "I cannot bother to take care of myself," he said. "Is life worth living if we have to be for ever thinking of health, and trembling at the least wind? I imagine not."

AT THE THEATRE.

Like most men of genius, Gorky is very irritable, and although he is fond of being famous, he hates publicity of any kind. On one occasion, at Moscow he went to the theatre, and directly he entered he was recognised by the audience, who rose "en masse" and cheered him. This made the author very wild, and he stood up and addressed his admirers as follows: "What on earth are you staring at me for? I am not a dancing-girl, or the Venus of Milo, or a drunkard just pulled out of the river, I write stories. They have the luck to please you, and I am glad of it. But that is no reason why you should keep on staring. We have come here to see a charming play. Be good enough to attend to that and leave me alone." Naturally, the audience cheered more loudly than ever at this, whereupon the author hurried from his seat and left the theatre in disgust.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood's seventy-first birthday, which he celebrated, by unveiling at St. Paul's Cathedral, a memorial to the late Sir W. H. Russell, reminds a correspondent of an amusing piece of criticism which the Field-Marshal once overheard about himself. Among the crowd which had assembled to do him honour on his return from the Boer war was the wife of an agricultural labourer. She was very eager to know Sir Evelyn, and a by-stander pointed him out to her. "What," she cried in amazement, "that little man, General Wood! Why, my own man could beat the life out of him in half a tick."

AN IRISH ENCOUNTER.

Sir Evelyn is very popular among the rank and file. An admirable story illustrating this is told of a visit he paid to a friend in Ireland a year or two ago. A curious but strict rule of the establishment was that while guests were staying at the house no stranger was allowed within its grounds, which were watered by a brawny Irishman some six feet high. The morning after he arrived Sir Evelyn slipped out unseen, dressed in very easy style, with the intention of having a look over the grounds. He had not proceeded far through the gardens when he was pounced on by a big fellow, shouting, "Where would you be goin'?" "Do you know whom you are addressing?" retorted Sir Evelyn. "Addressing or not addressing, out you ago." "Why I'm Wood, Sir Evelyn Wood." "Sure," cried the Irishman, his fury increasing, "if you take that gentleman's name in vain, I'll throw you over the bridge beyond." Sir Evelyn saw the situation, and returned, but he was resolved to have the joke out, so, telling his experiences to his host, the keeper was brought before him. The man turned out to have served under Sir Evelyn in South Africa, but had failed to recognise the distinguished soldier in his easy fitting clothes.

A FAMOUS WHIP.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is once again in London making arrangements for his forthcoming coaching season, has brought ninety-nine horses from America with him. He is one of the greatest living authorities on horses, and has made them his especial hobby, having spent many thousands of pounds upon animals of every description. His stables are among the finest in the world, and he is himself one of the best whips of the day. It is interesting to note by the way that he once found one of his best horses drawing a cab in the streets of New York. He was so struck with the creature's splendid appearance that he stopped the driver and purchased it on the spot.

TIPPING A MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Vanderbilt has frequently driven coaches in America, and he has sometimes had some amusing experiences. On one occasion a passenger, after a journey, went to the millionaire and handed him a five-dollar bill as a tip. "I touched my hat," said Mr. Vanderbilt, when he told the story afterwards "took the five-dollar bill, and put it in my pocket, and I think I had the best of him. I do not know whether this over-rich American intended that as a snub because I am the coachman, or because he didn't know me. Let us give him the benefit of the doubt—either way, it's good enough."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Cardinal Gibbons, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, who has been vigorously denouncing the suffragettes, is one of the most prominent personalities in the United States. He has been called "the Cardinal Manning of America," and he has been Archbishop of Baltimore for over thirty years. When raising him to the Cardinalate the late Pope remarked: "We remember him with sentiments of the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat on a more worthy prelate. Cardinal Gibbons is a man of broadminded views, and once he caused a great deal of controversy by preaching in a Protestant Church at a fashionable American seaside resort. A leading Protestant celergyman was unavoidably prevented from conducting the service, and a deputation waited on the Cardinal and asked him to fill the breach. He consented, and preached an eloquent discourse to the great delight of a large congregation.

AN AMUSING INTERVIEW.

Some time ago the Cardinal gave an interview to John L. Sullivan, the famous pugilist, and the latter told the prelate an amusing story concerning two Irishmen. One asked the other what of all things in the world he would rather see, "Well," said the second Irishman, "of all things in the world I'd rather see two men—John L. Sullivan or the Pope; but, if I have to take a choice, I'd rather see Sullivan, because they only make a Sullivan once in a while, and they make Popes all the time." Cardinal Gibbons was greatly amused at this, and expressed approval of the "manly art" to the delighted pugilist.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Count Henry Russell, of Killough, who died at Biarritz last week, was a romantic figure. Born at Toulouse in 1834, he studied first in France and then in Ireland. The far countries of the earth he made his pleasure grounds, sailing round Cape Horn in 1856, then visiting Canada and the Sioux, and, after returning to London, going to St. Petersburg. He crossed Siberia in a sledge, fell in at Lake Baikal with a Russian courier going to Pekin, and induced the Russian to allow him to accompany him. But at Pekin the fact that he was not a Russian was recognised, and he was sent back to whence he came across the Gobi desert. He met, in Seberia, General Mouravieff, who had just conquered the region of the Amur, and obtained permission to descend that river with some Russian officers.

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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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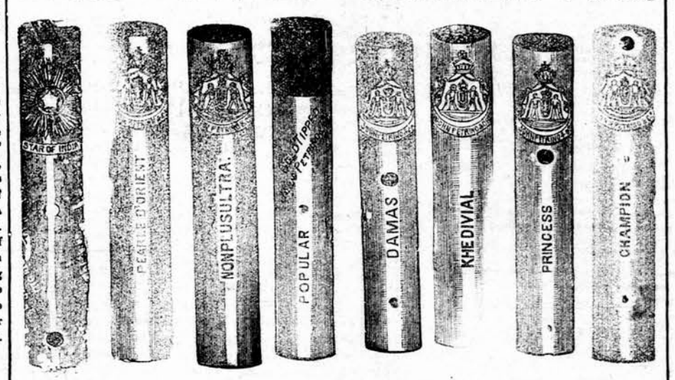

Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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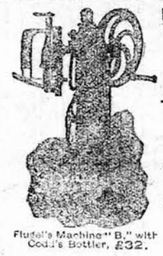

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THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25. NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WEST END WATCH Co., 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

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All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 9, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 10, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4	un	chgd
do. Rentes	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 11/16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1 8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	3/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	3/16	
do. in New York ...	50 5/8	3/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 5/8	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	...	...	Quiet.
Futures ...	...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	—	...	Quiet
Total Sales	...	...	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export			300 "
Imports ...	...	...	28,000 "
Mid-American ...	...	...	5·12—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...		8 1-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·04	5·04	5·01	5·03	5·07
+02	+02	+03	+02	+03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·01	4·97	4·94	4·92
+02	+03	+03	+03

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	23,000 Bales'
Do. do. last year ...	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	7,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·35—unchgd

Futures—Month of May 9·50 unchgd. } Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Do. do. July 9·42—02 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... 9·55—03

Do. do. July ... 9·65—03

Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

London, March 9.

Supplies are Superabundant and the trade unsatisfactory.

WHEAT.

White Cholas Karachi, C.I.F. 39 1-4—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Nominal.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,990,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—39 March-April—Sellers Easier.

Rozario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—39 April-May—Sellers—Easier.

Barletta Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—38½ March-April—Sellers—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 1-4—March-April—Sellers—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 1/2 April-May—Dunkirk—Done and Buyers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 42 1/4—April-May:—H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-8 April-May.—Antwerp—Done and Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/2 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Buyers—Canal.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—39 1/2—March-April Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5/2 Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH MARCH, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Silver...	3,900		
Gold coins...	1,260	Busreh...	E. Hayim
Rupees	2,190		
3 Bundles Rs ...	6,000	Linga	
4 Boxes Rs	24,000	Busbire ...	Hongkong Bank
5 Bundles Rs.....	10,500	Bahrein ...	H. E. Fazal
5 Bundles Rs.....	5,000	Abass ...	H. E. H. Allana
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	4,305	Muscat...	C. Vadilal
Rupees	695		
2 Boxes Sovs.....	4,500		
Rupees	210	Suez	Sundry Importers
Silver coins	5		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.

Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th "

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29 32d T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank bills. There has been very little enquiry for remittance and as usual on Wednesday the Banks close early pending the result of the Council bill allotment. Credits remain scarce and there is not much difficulty about placing bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T.T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Credits—4 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1/2

Government Paper :—

There is very little doing in this market, the quotations to-day opening steady at 93 9-16 and closing unchanged both for cash and the Settlement. Calcutta rates are advised as 93 9-16 ready and 93 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs.	93·9
1st Settlement	...	...	"	93·9

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London was firmer, the quotations for ready and forward closing 3-16 up at 23 5-16 and 23 3-8 respectively. New York was 3-8 higher at 50 5-8. The local market opened steady at 59 11-16 ex duty and on Bazaar buying improved to 59 3 4. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	23	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 235 1-2 and prices for other descriptions about Re. 1 lower than our yesterday's closing rates. Later in the day there were sellers of good Broach at Rs. 234 and at Colaba the rate dropped to Rs. 233 1-2 but closed at Rs. 235. Settlements of fine Broach have been made to a moderate extent, and there has been some enquiry for fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola and fine M. G. Bengals, March, but sellers are very scarce. We quote at the close as under.

For ready cotton there was a fair demand by exporters, and mills were buying moderately. Prices were steady.

The turnover is reported as 5,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	240	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	234	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	213	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	211	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	211	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	205/6	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	207	"
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	236/7	"
Good M. G. Coompta	242	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Dull.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	19,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
5·05	5·05	5·06	5·06
+01	+01	unchgd.	unchgd.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·08	5·01	4·97	4·94	4·92
+01	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd.	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 7 0	B. T.
April-May	"	7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market quiet with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 8 0	B. T.
April-May Brown Delhi,...	"	7 6 6	R. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Guzerat ...	"	7 6 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The demand continues slack and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	44 0	0
Muggie	"	44 8	0
Yellow Hingughat	"	53 0	0
Black Kutni	"	38 0	0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 0 0 Mar.-Apl. Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R T. Nominal.

Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	5 11 6	R.T.
White Passi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ...	"	5 15 0	"

Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,442½
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	56½

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	411½
Kohinoor	790
Manockji Petit	3,210 Apr.
New Great Eastern	207½
Phœnix	100

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	5½
" " " Pref. ...	151 X D.
Bombay Flour Mill	905 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord... ...	345
Treacher & Co.	630

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Pratej	575 XD.
Tapti-Valley	425 C. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,311 bales.
Wheat	6,513 cwts.
Linseed	12,461 "
Rape, Rai, &c., ...	4,903 "
Gingellyseed	1,994 "
Poppyseed...	573 "
Groundnuts	2,625 "
Castorseed...	4,617 "
Rice	150,267 "
Myrabollams	10,944 "
Cottonseed "	1,922 "
Mowrasseed...	15,684 "
Gram	4,327 "
Jowar	10,101 "
Maize	Nil

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 10.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 10th March :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 12 6	£0 14 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 18 9	£5 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
N Anantapur			£1 12 6	£0 14 0
Nundydrong	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 4 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 7½	£1 2 0
Burma Ruby Ms....	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord) ...			£5 10 0	£5 15 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6TH MARCH, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 6th Mar. 1909, by Council Bills £12,810,112

" " by Gold.....£ 240,248

Balance to be remitted from 7th Mar. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 5,449,640

CALCUTTA COAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The coal share market continues steady. To-day's transactions include the Auckland, 4¾; Baraboni, 19¾, and 20; Barakur, ordinary, 19¾; Bhuskajuri, 15½; Bhaloora, 19½; Basantee, Oakdeen, 2¾; Empire, 16; Jumoni, 10½; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 41; Marine, 11¼; Auction sale, Oriental, 3 1-11, and 3; Auction sale, Phularitand, 4 7-16; Auction sale, Raneegunge, 20¼; Seetarampore, 23¼, and 23¾; Sutikdih, 6; and West Tetturiya, 8.

Government Paper, 93-9 and Exchange on Demand, 1s. 3 15-16d.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th March 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th March 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	1094950	10882978	11977328
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	224472	1984682	2209154
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	24365	198712	223077
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·58	795	5498	6293
Total...	2923·72	1344582	13071870	14416452
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Mar. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	991402	10231459	11222861
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	250174	2475987	2726161
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	31874	247310	279184
Total,,	2908·08	1273450	12954756	14228206
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+103748	+651519	+755067
	I. M. Ry. + 2·11	—25702	—491305	—517007
	A. D. C. R. — 0·33	— 7509	— 48598	— 56107
	Baran-Kotah R. + 13·58	+ 795	+ 5498	+ 6293

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th Feb. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	287	575	8	870
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,05,000	20,80,000	29,000	31,14,000
Total for 9 weeks	11,50,000	23,70 000	33,000	35,53,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,55,818	2,69,400	1,618	4,26,836
Per mile of Ry...	309	534	3	846
Total to corresponding date...	12,78,935	21,29,923	37,497	34,46,355

Increase for the week .....Rs. 12,164

Do. to date.....Rs. 1,06,645

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th Feb. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 21,000	Rs.	Rs. 27,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	42	149	.....	191
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	37,000	1,40,000	.....	1,77,000
Total for 9 weeks	43,000	1,61,000	.....	2,04,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,718	27,600	938	36,306
Per mile of Ry.	55	195	7	257
Total to corresponding date...	56,876	1,96,812	1,696	2,55,386

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 9,306

Do. to date.....Rs. 51,386

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Picture head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	460
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	497
Century	100	100	50	270
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,590
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	690
Crescent	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,630
David	250	256	20	411½
Ebrahim Pahany.....	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	350
Empress	500	500	25	310
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		250
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	260
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Pallcughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	340
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divi35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	607
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	790
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	2,210
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	575
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	50	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,260
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pahancy Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba.....	1,000	1,000	30	815
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandesh	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	493½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ p.c.o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	115
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	26
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345 Ap
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	27
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurmohea Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcky and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	153
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	510
Shivajipur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	12½
	D. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Cathonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	6	...	12½ dis.
	D. 30	6	...	3½
	P. 150	40	24is	54dis
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Telephone Company	50	50	yr. 1½	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.....	630	630	yr. 40	630

C & B

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An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.

Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-

½ Hunting ... ... " 225/-

Hunting ... ... " 235/-

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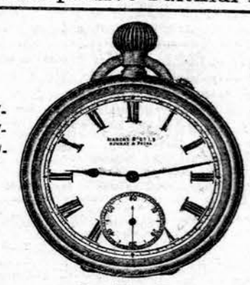


Crystal Face Case.

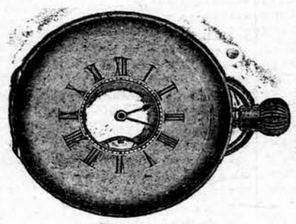
STERLING SILVER CASES.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-

½ Hunting... ... ... " 45/-

Hunting ... ... " 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

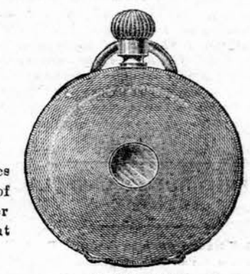


½ Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION

of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.



Hunting Case.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.

White Wear Throughout.

Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

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NASIK.

THE SEDITION CASES.

NASIK, March 8.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the District Magistrate, commenced to-day the hearing of the case in which Ganesh Damoder Savurker, a Hindu, stands charged with abetting the offence of waging war against the King and with attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against Government established by law in British India, by the publication of a Marathi pamphlet entitled "Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala," i.e., "the Small, New Indian Series." Mr. N. V Gole, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Messrs. Sathe and Pradan, Pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Gole briefly opened the case. He said there were about eighteen poems in this book, which was printed at the "Shri Dutt Prasad" Steam Press at Sholapur, and published by the accused at Nasik. The prosecution's complaint was against poems Nos. 5,7,9, and 17, and Mr. Gole said that by giving publicity to the book, the accused had committed offences under Sections 121A and 124A of the Indian Penal Code, namely, abetment of the offence of waging war against the King and attempt to excite feelings of disaffection against Government.

Mr. Gole then read the four poems in Marathi. The headings of the four poems respectively are: (5) An old Moral Story; (7) Sentiment of the People of Shivaji's Times; (9) Who obtained Independence without War? and (17) The Prayer of the Mawalas to God Shiva. In these poems it is suggested that petitions and prayers of the people are being ignored, and that the only remedy left is to form secret societies and to destroy "foreign demons." The writer considers this to be the only way to recover independence.

Mr. Maruti Pandu, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, examined by Mr. Gole, produced the Government sanction for the prosecution of the accused. He said the accused was the publisher of the book, in that he published it at Nasik. The book was printed at the "Shri Dutt Prasad" Steam Press at Sholapur. On the 17th March, 1908, a parcel containing copies of the book was forwarded by railway to the accused from Sholapur to Nasik. The witness referred to poems Nos. 5, 7, 9, and portions of 17 as poems to which he objected. His complaint was that by publishing these poems the accused had attempted to instigate people to wage war against the King-Emperor and to excite feelings of disaffection against Government established by law in British India.

Mr. Gopinath Narayan Oke, a translator in the office of the Oriental Translator to Government, was the next witness examined by Mr. Gole. He produced the English translation of the poems in question.

Sayana Narsoo, examined by Mr. Gole, deposed that he was lately owner of the "Shri Dutt Prasad" Steam Press at Sholapur. The book, called "The Small, New Indian Series," was printed in his press. It was brought by the accused to the press to be printed during the last Shimga holidays. It was partly printed and was partly in manuscript. After it was printed, copies of it were sent to the accused by railway parcel from Sholapur to Nasik. A newspaper, called "The Swaraj," was printed in the witness's press. Balwant Shanker Limaye was its editor. The "Swaraj" was prosecuted and when the press was searched in connection with that case, the original manuscript of the book was found among the papers. The witness was sentenced in the "Swaraj" case.

Dattatrya Ramaya, a schoolmaster of Sholapur deposed to his being present when the "Shri Datt Prasad" Press was searched by the Police.

Maneckchand Ravji Tambuli, Manager of the "Shri Dutt Prasad" Press, deposed that 3,000 copies of the "Small, New Indian Series" were printed and send to the accused by railway to Nasik. The manuscript was returned to accused.

Sakharam Ramji Bapat, luggage clerk at the railway station Sholapur, deposed to his receiving the railway parcel containing copies of the book in question.

Waman Narhar Dhengle deposed to his having purchased about a week ago a copy of the "Small, New Indian Series" for one anna from one Ananta Atmaram Punjari, a bookseller. While he was taking it away he was met by a Police Foujdar, who took possession of the book. The witness identified the book.

Digambar Bhagwant, a Police Constable, deposed to his having purchased two copies of the book, one from one Shanker Hanmantgir Gossani, and the other from one Bapusing Narayansing.

Mr. Gole at this stage stated that two of the prosecution witnesses were not forthcoming. He might inform the Court that since the case started, certain discoveries were made, and after the Police investigations were completed, he would tender further evidence and put in some more documents.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

JUDGEMENT AGAINST MR. KHARE.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered to-day by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, in the proceedings taken against Mr. W. S. Khare, Pleader, by the Nasik Police. Mr. Jackson said:—These proceedings are taken by the Police under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, against Waman Sakharam Khare, Pleader of Nasik, on the ground that he disseminates or attempts to disseminate seditious matter. The immediate occasion of these proceedings was a speech which Khare is said to have made at Nandgaon on the 24th November last, but this speech has not been put in evidence by the prosecution who have put the Police reports of nine speeches delivered by Khare at various dates between 10th February, 1907, and 5th September, 1908, as a selection from a much larger number. There can be no question that if these reports are accurate and if they contain seditious matter, they fully establish what is alleged by the prosecution, viz., that Khare is in the habit of disseminating seditious matter. It is therefore necessary to consider first the accuracy of the reports and secondly the nature of the language used in them.

The evidence as regards each speech may be briefly summed up as follows, taking the speeches in chronological order:—10th February, 1907, Ex. E. reported by Vithal Dattatray; 27th March, 1907, Ex. G. reported by Inspector Shaikh Ali; 4th April, 1907, Ex. F. reported by Vithal Dattatray; 28th February, 1908, Ex. S. reported by K. S. Pathak; 12th March, 1908, Ex B. reported by K. S. Pathak, and Sitaram Narayansing, both of whom produce their rough notes, Report vouched for by Mr Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent; 31st March, 1908, Ex. H reported by K. S. Pathak, and Sitaram Narayansing, both of whom produce their rough notes; 10th April, 1908, Ex. I. reported by Sitaram Narayansing; 21st April, 1908, Ex. L. reported by K. S. Pathak and Sitaram Narayansing, both of whom produce their rough notes, report vouched for by Mr. Toradmal; 5th September, 1908, Ex. D. reported by K. S. Pathak and D. L. Karnik, both of whom produce their rough notes; report vouched for by Mr. Toradmal.

THE DEFENCE.

It was contended on behalf of the defence that neither the reports nor the notes were admissible in evidence but I held that the reports are admissible as public documents being prepared by the Police under the orders of their superiors (see evidence of Mr. Toradmal and Shaikh Ali), while the rough notes could be used by the witnesses to refresh their memory. The evidence as to the speeches is all Police evidence, but it seems from the statements of Mr. Toradmal and Shaikh Ali that it was the practice to send two policemen to each meeting to report the proceedings, and to prepare the final report after a comparison of their notes with the recollection of any superior officer of Police who might have been present. It is admitted that the reports are not "verbatim" and that the notes were made in long hand. The defence have spent much time in examining details of the notes and reports, but have not pointed out any important discrepancies. It is suggested that the reports are concoctions intended to get Khare into trouble and that the notes were not made on the spot at the time; but the very incoherences and imperfections of the notes and reports show that they are what they profess to be. If they had been concocted they would have been much clearer and stronger than they are. Moreover the reports cover the whole proceedings of the meetings and do not relate to Khare alone. It is alleged that since the Dasara case of 1906 the Police have kept a special eye on Khare and have been trying to get him into trouble. But the argument is double-edged for it may be said that they must have had some reason for keeping an eye upon him, and that reason may well have been the character of his speeches. As for trying to get him into trouble, they took no action for nearly two years.

THE POLICE ATTITUDE.

I can discover no trace of bad faith on the part of the Police such as would lead me to distrust the honesty of their reports. There remains, of course the question whether the conditions under which the reports were made were such as to make it possible for the reporters to take down accurately what was said. Now, bearing in mind that most of the speeches were taken down by two different men in separate notes, which were afterwards revised by their superiors present at the meeting, it seems to be that the reports are as accurate as could be had without shorthand, and that they can be trusted as fairly representing the substance of what was said. The only exception is the speech of 10th April, 1908, which was reported entirely from memory, no notes being made at the time. I shall exclude this speech from consideration, not because I doubt the good faith of the reporter, but because it is possible that, having no notes, he may have attributed to Khare sentiments that really were uttered by other speakers.

I now proceed to consider whether the speeches as reported are wholly or partially seditious, i.e; whether they attempt to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against the Government established be law in British India. Now at the outset it is necessary to remark that Khare, who is an educated man and a Pleader, professes to have made a special study of the law of sedition with a view to keeping outside of it, and it is contended on his behalf that he has always distinguished between Government and its officers and has never attributed motives to Government though he has discussed the results of their actions. It is said that the Police reporters have misunderstood his speeches in these respects. They are however, the same class of people as his audiences, and if his speeches have been misunderstood by the police they are equally likely to have been misunderstood by his audiences generally, and a man of his intelligence can hardly have been unaware of the fact that they were liable to misconstruction. If he were so aware it may be said that he must be taken to expect and desire to be misunderstood in that particular sense. As regards distinction between Government and its officers, it must be said that though it may convey no reflection on Government to say that A or B is tyrannical or corrupt, to say that Government officers generally are tyrannical or corrupt is to say that Government itself is so. The reports throughout show Khare as making no distinction between Government and the English people or the officials generally. He says: "To-day four crores of people 'rule' over 33 crores," and blames the English people for destroying Indian industries while lower down he speaks of Government reducing India to beggary. Again he says, it is the business of the whites to ruin us—black people—and gives as examples the Government measures regarding Tagai and the Shetki Act. Again he says "People who regard religion on one day only are ruling over you" identifying the Government with the English people.

MALIGNING BRITISH RULE.

The burden of Exhibit A. is that English Rule has ruined Indian industries, that the English are like robbers, that by the operation of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act of 1901, all the land will pass into the possession of whites and that Government thereby will reduce the country to beggary; in Ex. G. he says that it is the business of the white to ruin us—black people—and that the object of the Land Revenue Act and the Tagai was the confiscation of the land; in Ex. F. he asks how they are to get food if foreigners spread all over the country; in Ex. A. he attacks Europeans as irreligious, and complains of their domination and of Indians dying of hunger; implies that Europeans try to prevent Indians obtaining food and compares them to the demon Putana as being fair outside but poisonous within: in Ex. B. he says Government gave money to missionaries to attack the Hindu religion, and that when the real character of the missionaries became known in China and Japan, they had to be killed; in Ex. H. referring apparently to the exports of grain he compares the English to men devouring demons, and lower down to bugs, and calls upon the people to wake up or they will shortly be ruined; in Ex. C. he complains of the Forest Department and the land assessment, warns people against the Tagai system as leading to transfer of land to Englishmen, and asks "Is the Government a native to this country that it should give you board wages?" in Ex. D. he attacks detectives and all officials as petty kings, says the time for action has come, and asks how many are ready to die or to go to jail, etc., in order to get independence; adding that the world gets nothing to eat and people's households are sold up, Government have ruined the Sowkars and the Shetki Act must be stopped.

CONTEMPT OF GOVERNMENT.

The result of all this is that India has been reduced to misery by British rule, which aims at impoverishing the people and transferring all the land to Englishmen, and being foreign cares nothing for the people; that the English people or the English Government are irreligious and comparable to thieves, bugs, and poisonous or man-eating demons; that al officials are petty tyrants and that the time for action has come with a view to independance.

It seems to me clear that nothing could be more calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt than to say that it has impoverished the country and intends to complete its ruin by bringing in white settlers and that all officials are tyrannical; or to compare the Government and its officers with demons, thieves and bugs; while the reference to "action" and "independence" comes very little short of advising active resistance to authority.

Stronger language still might be cited from the speech of 10th April, 1908, but for the reasons already stated I have excluded this report from consideration.

The animus which pervades these speeches is clear enough from the statements made regarding Tagai and the Land Revenue Act. It must be well known to Khare that his statements as to Government's desire to confiscate the land for re-grant to white settles are not only baseless but absolutely false.

It has been clearly established by the evidence that Waman Sakharam Khare, Pleader of Nasik, is in the habit of making seditious speeches falling within Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. I therefore direct that he execute a personal recognizance in Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) to be of good behaviour for one year, with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) each under Sections 108 and 118, Criminal Procedure Code.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 6th March.—The S'rkar has decided to grant two scholarships for training in the Dehra Dun or the Coimbatore Forest School, one for training in agriculture, and two technical scholarships one tenable in foreign countries and the other in any technical institute in India. Those scholarships are open to F. A's from the Erankulam College or graduates. One scholarship be given to girls only for a course of training in the Madras Medical College. Applications will be received by the Dewan not later than the 1st May. The scholarship holder's will have to bind themselves to serve the State at least for two years.

The export of pepper produced in Cochin through the port of British Cochin will be exempted from Customs duty when accompanied by a certificate of its origin signed by a competent authority of the Land Revenue Department of the Cochin State not above the rank of a "Proverticar."

MADURA.

Madura, 4th March.—The hot weather is now fairly on us and the annual flit to the Hills and Home has commenced. Mrs. King left for Yercaud on Wednesday and Mrs. Molesworth and Mrs. Lambert will very shortly be on their way Home. Mrs. Hamnett has been away on a short visit to Coimbatore and returned on Wednesday, but she too will shortly be leaving us again for Kodsikanal.

A very successful Sale of Work was held on Saturday, the 20th February, in the rooms and grounds of the Railway School in aid of a Church Room which is to be built alongside St. George's Church. Besides the useful and ornamental articles for sale there were various other attactirons such as a Limerick competition, a bagmaking competition, the price of the materials of the bag being limited to four annas, a touching competition in which various articles were sewn up separately in a number of bags and competitors had to guess what the articles were by feeling the bags. There were also cocoanut shys and an Aunt Sally. Major Molesworth and Mr. Mackenzie were in charge of these and ran them very well. We missed, however, the familiar cry of "Roll, bowl or pitch," as batons were used for hurling at the cocoanuts. Mrs. Molesworth and Mrs. Hamnett were in charge of the Refreshments, and they and the other ladies and gentlemen who did so much to make the sale a success deserve the thanks of our padre, who was I believe the promoter of the sale. Towards the end of the evening everything that had not been sold, including eatables, were sold by auction, by Messrs. King and Giles, who shouted themselves hoarse in their endeavours to raise the bids. Mr. Cameron has not yet, I believe, completed the accounts but he seems quite satisfied.

GOLF.

Mr. J. G. Burn, our Additional Sessions Judge, has very sportingly given two silver cups for golf, one for ladies and one for men. The cups are to be competed for monthly under medal round conditions but not to be won outright unless won for two months in succession in the case of the ladies and three months in succession in the case of the men. The first competitions for the cups came off on the 25th of last month, when the winners were Mrs J. F. Bryant and Major Molesworth, I.M.S. The following were the best cards returned:—

LADIES.

Mrs. Bryant ...	...	... 76—25=51
Mrs. Gillman ...	...	... 71—19=52
Mrs. Crossley ...	...	... 86—25=61

MEN.

Major Molesworth	...	... 65—14=51
F. F. Crossley	...	... 71—16=55
E. O. King ...	...	... 69—10=59
D. M Dorai Rajah of Pudukotta	...	... 78—19=59
J. F. Bryant ...	...	... 71—11=60

The ladies played on this occasion from the ladies' tees and not from the men's tees, as they do when playing in the ordinary monthly competitions.

A SKITTLE GYMKHANA.

A Skittle Gymkhana was held on Monday, the 1st instant, when Mrs. Bryant was very kindly "At Home" on ground to the whole station. The events were more of the "skittle" order even than usual, only three out of the six being for riders. The order of events on the programme was not followed which was rather a pity, as it caused some confusion and many of the spectators did not know what events were being run. The attendonce and entries were larger than usual and everyone seemed to enjoy him or herself thoroughly.

The first event was the Photo Stakes, which was on the same lines as the well-known boardship event except that competitors had to ride. There was preventing potatoes from being picked up from the ground without dismounting, but no one on Monday was clever or supple enough to be able to do this. The first heat was won by Mr. Shortt and the second by Mr. Kin; it was intended to run off the final at the end of the afternoon, but by the time the last event was over it was much too dark to see potatoes on the ground.

The second event was the Bazaar Stakes, which attracted so many competitors that it had to be run in three heats. Gentlemen had to run about 40 yards to their lady partners, hand them a list of vegetables, which the latter had to pick out from a heap in front of them and give to the men in a flat basket. First in with vegetables correct as per list to win. The winners of the heats were Miss Shortt and Mr. Chabot, Mrs. Chandler and Mr. King and Miss G. Chandler and Mr. Herrick. In the final Mr. Chabot was easily first in but, alas, his partner had made a mistake in her vegetables, so Mrs. Chandler and her partner who finished second took the prizes.

The third event was the Second Best Stakes a Race on horseback over a very short course with the finish a few yards on the further side of a hurdle, second past the flags to win. There were three judges for this, and they must have found it very difficult to give their decision as Mr. Giles, Mr. King and Mrs. Savers finished almost dead level, Mr. King eventually being placed second and declared the winner.

The ladies next had to drive men blindfold and tilt at three rings placed two yards apart. Mrs. Gillman took all three rings but her steed obtained no marks for style and peace. Miss Shortt's steed on the other hand needed a deal of handling. He was, however, in capable hands, Miss Shortt taking all three rings also and being awarded the prize.

The fifth event was the Stakes. Ladies were given the names of different animals which they had to draw in 1½ minutes. The drawings were placed in a hat which the men had to race up to take out and put a name to. First to finish with drawing correctly named to win. None of the first three or four to finish identified their animals and the prize was eventually won by Mrs. King and Mr. Lambert, the latter designating a really characteristic sketch of a buffalo as a cow; this was however considered near enough. The special prize for the first drawing was won by Miss Shortt, whose picture of a scorpion was so lifelike that one almost felt it might sting!

The last event of the Victoria Cross Race, competitors having to ride over a hurdle, pick up a dummy under heavy fire and return back over the hurdle to the station point. None of the horses liked the look of the dummies, except Mr. Shortt's, and his did not appreciate the rapid fire. However, he managed to keep hold of the animal and mounting smartly with his dummy was first home.

TINNEVELLY.

Koilpati, 5th March.—The harvest is now practically over. It has not been a success, judging from the numerous applications from ryots for the remission of taxes owing to the present unfavorable season. As a sort of concession to the ryots, the Board of Revenue has permitted them to grow cucumbers in tank beds.

The water-supply at Tuticorin has entirely stopped, and things look most serious, as it may be months before the rains come. Formerly, as some water could be got by digging wells along the water-supply channel, but since the masonry conduit was built no percolation is now possible, and even these wells are dry.

Mr. A. Chatterton, Director of Technical Inquiries, with Mr. G. W. E. Cotton were here last week on a tour of inspection. They visited the Board Technical Institute at Tinnevelly with a view to decide the question of its future management by the Government or otherwise, and it is generally thought that the direct management of the Institute will be taken over by Government at an early date.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett who is travelling on a pleasure trip in his yacht "Lysistrata," arrived at the Tuticorin roads last week with Prince and Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh and other guests on board. The European residents of Tuticorin were invited on board the yacht, which is a thing of beauty. She is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every possible comfort which wealth and ingenuity can devise, and the officers did the honours on board in a splendid manner. At night the search light was made to play and illumined the country for a mile.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 7th March.—There have been no deaths from plague during the last four days.

A general meeting of the Coimbatore Agricultural Association was held at the District Board Hall yesterday evening, Mr. Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., the President of the Association, being in the Chair. The chief item of business was the presentation of the financiel statement of the Tirupur Cattle Show. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,014 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,063. Of the balance, Rs. 400 has been lent to the Agricultural Association, Rs. 3,000 have been deposited in the Janopakara Nidhil, and Rs. 1,900 with the Bank of Madras, Rs. 44-9-9 with with Mr. Vitaldas Sait, and Rs. 9-13-2 remains in cash. There was an informal suggestion that the Association should open an agricultural experimental farm out of its own funds.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Coimbatore Mall Mills Company, Limited, took place yesterday evening before a large gathering. This is purely Swadeshi concern, and among the audience that came to witness the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Vibert, Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, Messrs. Robert Stanes, C. J. W. Shepperson, Cole, Robinson, Lakshminarasayya, Arogiasami Pillay, W. S. Marshall, and many others. As Mr. and Mrs. Vibert arrived at the gate of the compound, which was profusely decorated with flags and thoranums, they were met by the President of the Board of Directors, and the Secretary Mr. Ranganathan Chetty, and were led to the pandal specially erected for the occasion, while a native Band played. Mr. C. V. Venkataramna Iyengar, the President of the Company, presented an Address to Mr. Lionel Vibert and requested him to lay the foundation-stone. Mr. Vibert then performed the ceremony amidst cheers and wished the undertaking every success. The guests were then garlanded and treated to light refreshments. After a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Syed Abdul Razak Sahib, the meeting dispersed.

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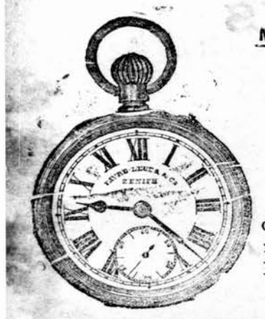

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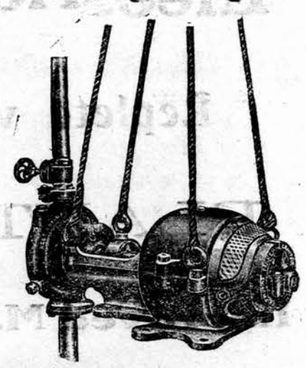

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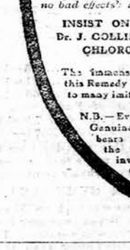

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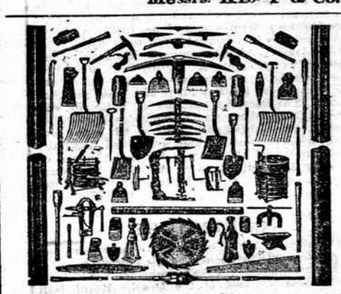

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.